

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1879.

With which is incorporated The

Vol. XXXV. No. 5050. 號三十月九年九十七百八千一英

"Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evering.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL. NDON :-- F. ALGAB, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTCH,

Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E.C. SAMUEL DRACON & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street. PARIS AND EUROPE:-LEON DE ROSNY, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

NEW YORK:-ANDREW WIND, 183, Nassau Street. AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND :-GORDON & GOTOH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally :- Bran & BLACK, San Fran-SINGAPORE AND STRAITS: -- SAYLE &

& Co., Manila. CHINA:-Macao, Messrs A. A. DE MELLO & Co. Suciow, CAMPBELL & Co. Amoy, WILBOR, NICHOLLE & Co. Foochow, HEDGE & Co. Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KENLY & WALSH. Yokohama, LANE, CRAW-

Co., Square, Singapore. C. Heinszen

Banks.

FORD & Co.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL,.....5,000,000 Dollars. RESERVE FUND,......1,400,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS. Chairman-W. H. FORBES, Esq. Deputy Chairman-Hop. W. KESWICK. E. R. BELILIOS, Esq. | WILHELM REINERS, H. L. DALBYMPLE, F. D. SABBOON, Esq. H. Hoppius, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Eaq. A. McIVER, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER. Hongkong,.....Thomas Jackson, Esq. MANAGER.

Shanghai, Ewen Cameron, Esq. LONDON BANKERS .- London and County Rank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED. N Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent, per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits :-For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum. 4 per cent. ,, ,, 5 per cent. ,,

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Drafts, granted on London, and the

chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. T. JACKSON.

Chief Manager. Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East,

Hongkong, August 16, 1879.

NOTICE.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

THE AGENCY of this BANK at Foo-

сной will be CLOSED and WITH-DRAWN from Let July next, CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and FIXED DEPOSIT RECEIPTS will be PAID there AT ONUE with Interest to Date; or transferred to this Branch at the Exchange of the Day at the option of Constituents.

GEO. O. SCOTT, p. Manager. Oriental Bank Corporation,

Hongkong, May 28, 1879. COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS,

(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.) DECOGNISED by the International Wharf, as Convention of 30th April, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....£3,200,000. RESERVE FUND...... £800,000.

HEAD OFFICE-14, RUE BERGERE,

PARIS.

AGENCIES and BRANCHES at: BOURBON, SAN FRANCISCO. MARSEILLES, BOMBAY, Hongkong, CALOUTTA, HANKOW, LYONS, NANTES, SHANGHAI, FOOCHOW.

> LONDON BANKERS: THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON. The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business. E, G. VOUILLEMONT.

Manager, Shanghai. Hongkong, May 20, 1879,

Banks.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL£1,500,000

TO ATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DE-At 3 months' notice 3% per Annum.

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

GEO. O. SCOTT, Acting Manager. Oriental Bank Corporation,

Hongkong, September 4, 1879. CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK

OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

THE following Rates of Interest are A allowed on FIXED DEPOSITS :-For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum. 4 per cent, ,, ,, 2 per cent. ,,

H. H. NELSON, Manager. Hongkong, May 81, 1879.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUS-TRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL,....£800,000,

RESERVE FUND,.....£150,000. Bankers. THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE CITY BANK,

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, IT HE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkone grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the

East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business. RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DE-

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS. For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum. 4 per cent.

5 per cent.

Notices of Firms.

NOTIOE.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the Undersigned, under the Firm name of W. B. SPRATT & Co. has been THIS DAY dissolved by mutual consent, Mr J. M. EMANUEL retiring.

W. B. SPRATT. J. M. EMANUEL

THE Business of the above Firm will be CONTINUED as before under the Firm name of W. B. SPRATT & Co., of the Cosmopolitan Docks, who will collect all Accounts and pay all Demands against the late Firm.

W. B. SPRATT. Hongkong, September 9, 1879.

NOTICE.

URING my temporary absence the Colony Mr ERNEST VAUGHAN WETTON WIII CONDUCT my Business, for which purpose he holds authority to Sign my name

R. G. ALFORD, Surveyor, &c. 16, Queen's Road Central, 1st August, 1879.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has established himself at the Premises formerly occupied by LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co., Peddar's

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER COMMISSION AGENT. All GOODS intrusted for SALE will be

fully covered by FIRE INSURANCE. G. R. LAMMERT.

Hongkong, July 1, 1879.

for Sale.

TULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE. in Quarts and Pints. -

FOR SALE.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co. Hongkong, May 26, 1879.

WASHING BOOKS. (In English and Chinese,) MASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office. - Price, \$1 each. CHINA MAIL Office.

For Sale.

ELLYEWALSH HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

Large Assortment of OLCOK-WORK TOY FLOATING DOLLS, INDIA RUBBER BALLS A New Stock of FRENCH NOVELS. DAVID'S L'EMPIRE CHINOIS.

GEERT'S LES PRODUIT DE L NATURE. BOUSQUET'S LE JAPON DE NOS JOURS. THOMPSON'S MALACCA AND IND:)-

MANUAL OF HILL'S BUSINESS FORMS. LE SAINT Edition, PIRY. BANGROFF'S HISTORY OF UNITED STATES.

Complete Set SCOTT'S WAVERLEY NOVELS, very cheap, CGILVIE'S COMPLETE DICTIONARY HALF MOROCCO. Complete Editions Tennyson's POEMS VILLA GARDENING.

Small Size REPP NOTE PAPERS. QUILL PENS and NIBS. STAMP ALBUMS. New AMBRICAN CITHORN. GENERAL GRANT'S TRAVELS ROUND THE WORLD. Hongkong, September 9, 1879. BE 16

FOR SALE.

THÉOPHILE ROEDERER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE. awarded the GOLD MEDAL AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

DRY VERZENAY MOUSSEUX: Quarts......\$17 per Case of I doz.

MEYER & Co., Agents. Hongkong, August 21, 1879. 21fe80

FOR SALE.

THE Undersigned offers for SALE at moderate Prices, an Invoice of PRESERVED MEATS from the SYDNEY

PERSERVED MEAT COMPANY, Comprising: Boiled Feef and Mutton, Corned Beef and Soup and Bouillí in 6-lb. Tins, Ox-tongues, Spiced, Corned and Seasoned Beef, Roast and Corned Mutton, Sheep-tongues, Real Turtle Soup, Assorted Soups, Sheep's-head, Compressed Meats, Brawn and Ox-tongues, etc., in 2-lb. Tins.

A Small Invoice of Superior Red and White AUSTRALIAN GROWN WINE ? viz: MURRAY VALLEY and WYND. HAM WINES, comprising: Tokay, Verdillo, Muscat, Claret, Madeira, Sheraz, Reisling Burgundy, Hermitage, Pineau in Quarts and Pints.

(From Bordeaux), CHATEAU DE FRAUDS, a Superior Breakfast Claret at \$5 per Case. A few Cases of LAFITTE.

G. R. LAMMERT. Hongkong, July 17, 1879.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed AGENT for the SAN FRANCISCO BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.

WILLIAM NOTT. Hongkong, September 4, 1879.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

HE Departures of these Companies' STEAMERS on the Hongkong-CANTON Route will be as under till further notice, commencing on the 8th Instant :-KIN SHAN from Hongkong on Mon-Bel8 DAYS, WEDNESDAYS, FRIDAYS, at 8 a.m.; from Canton on Tuesdays, Thursdays, SATURDAYS, at 8.30 a.m.

ICHANG from Hongkong on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, SATURDAYS, at 8 a.m.; from Canton on Mondays, Wednesdays, FRI-DAYS, at 8.30 a.m.

The POWAN will run as a Nightboat, leaving Hongkong on MONDAYS, WED. NESDAYS, FEIDAYS, at 6 p.m.; Canton on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, SATURDAYS, at 5.30 p.m.

By Order of the Board of Directors, P. A. DA COSTA, Secretary,

Hongkorg, Canton & Macao Steamboat Company, Limited. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE. Agents, China Navigation Company, Limited.

NOTICE.

Hongkong, September 5, 1879.

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD OF UNDERWRITEES. ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

TO ECORD OF AMBBICAN AND FOREIGN SHIPPING.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co. Congkong, Sept. 3, 1879.

A gents,

Intimations.

CRICKET.

THE Annual General MEETING of the HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB will be Held at the Hongkong Club on TUES. DAY Next, 16th Instant, at 6 p.m. MEMBERS are requested to attend.

GENTLEMEN desirous of joining the Cricket Club, the Subscription to which includes Lawn Tennis, are requested to communicate with the Hon. Sec. WILLIAM HYNES,

Hon. Sec. & Treasurer, H.K. C. C. Hongkong, September 10, 1879.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE Undersigned begs to inform his Customers and the Public that he has REMOVED to No. 95, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. Same Address as before the fire.

TUNG CHEONG, Tailor. Hongkong, August 20, 1879.

G. FALCONER & Co., WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS,

JEWELLERS. NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS AND BOOKS.

46, Queen's Road Central. Hongkong, August 20, 1879.

MITSU BISHI LINE.

FORTNIGHTLY COMMUNICATION YOKOHAMA.

COMMENCING with SATURDAY, the U 18th October, and every SECOND SATURDAY thereafter, at 4 p.m., the Steamship "NIIGATA MARU,"

"TAKASAGO MARU," Will be despatched for YOKOHAMA via MITSU BISHI MAIL S.S. Co.

September 12, 1879. NOTICE.

TEROSINE OIL Landed and Stored in FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS constructed expressly for the purpose.

For Terms, apply to RUSSELL & Co. Hongkong, August 26, 1879.

shipping.

Steamers.

FOR MANILA. The Steamship "ESMERALDA." Captain TALBOT, will be despatched for the above Port on MONDAY, the 15th Inst., at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co. Hongkong, September 12, 1879.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW The Steamship " DOUGLAS,"

Talk Capt. Young, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 16th Instant, at Noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, September 12, 1879. FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

The Steamship P. J. RHODE, Commander, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 17th Inst., at 3 o'clock Afternoon. For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Hongkong, September 10, 1879. FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND

CALCUTTA. The Steamship Captain T. S. GARDNER, will Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 17th Inst., at 8 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID BASSOON, BONS & Co., Agenta, Hongkong, September 10, 1879.

FOR SHANGHAL The Steamship "SCINDIA," S. WINDHAM, Master, shortly expected from SINGAPORE, will have immediate despatch as above.

MEYER & Co., Agents. Hongkong, September 12, 1879.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

Shipping.

日七卅月七年卯己

Steamers.

NOTICE. COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES

MARITIMES. PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship Commandant REYNIER, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA shortly after the arrival of the next French

Mall from Europe. G. DE CHAMPEAUX,

NOTICE,

Hongkong, September 8, 1879.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS. The Company's Steamship "TIGRE," Commandant despatched for SHANGHAI shortly after her arrival from Europe. G. DE CHAMPEAUX.

Hongkong, September 8, 1879. CASTLE LINE OF STEAMERS.

Agent.

FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.

The Steamship "LOUDOUN CASTLE,"
expected here on or about
the 14th Instant, will have immediate despatch for the above Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGA-TION COMPANY.

Hongkong, September 10, 1879.

FOR PORT DARWIN, COOKTOWN, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for all Australasian and New

Zealand Ports. TASMANIA, NEW CALEDONIA & FIJI. The Chartered Steamer

"ATHOLL," THOMSEN, Commander, will be despatched as above on or about the 19th Instant.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co. Hongkong, September 5, 1879.

OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S. S. COMPANY.

NOTICE. The Steamship Captain J. METCALFE, will be despatched hence LONDON via SUEZ CANAL on or about

October 20th, 1879. FIRST-CLASS FARE to LONDON, \$300. For Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's

Road Central. H. M. BLANCHARD, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, August 22, 1879.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR HAMBURG, The A 1 German Bark "TRITON," KALLSEN, Master, will load here for the above Port, and

will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, September 3, 1879.

FOR LONDON. KIRKPATRICK, Master, load here for the above The A I British Bark load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch. For Freight, apply to

Hongkong, September 3, 1879. FOR NEW YORK. The A 1 American Bark "JAS. A. BORLAND,"

VOGEL & Co.

KENT, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch. For Freight, apply to. VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, August 21, 1879.

FOR NEW YORK. The 3/3 L.I.I. American Ship "MONTE ROSA," C. O. CARTER, Master · For Freight, apply o

VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, July 3, 1879,

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

Shipping.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR NEW YORK, The A 1 American Bark " ADELAIDE NORRIS," W. A. WOODWARD, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, August 20, 1879. FOR SAN FRANCISCO. The A 1 American Bark " ANTIOCH," A. WEEKS, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, August 20, 1879. FOR NEW YORK The A 1 American Bark
"F. P. LITOHFIELD,"
Captain SPALDING, will load The A 1 American Bark here for the above Port, and

will have quick despatch. For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, August 8, 1879. FOR LONDON. J. Ross, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will The 3/3 L.I.I. Russian Bark

For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, July 26, 1879. FOR HAMBURG. The A 1 British Bark "EDWARD BARROW," RICH, Master, will load here

for above Port, and will have quick despatch. For Freight, apply to VOCEL & Co.

Hongkong, July 21, 1879.

will have quick despatch,

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY. The 4 1 British Bark "ORANGE GROVE." Captain Longmoin, will load here for the above Ports, and

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co. Hongkong, July 15, 1879.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

VALUABLE BUILDING LOT. ANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on the GROUND (unless

previously disposed of by Private Sale),

THURSDAY, the 18th September, 1879, at Noon,— The Desirable BUILDING LOT 41, situated at the Corner of POTTINGER STREET and LYNDHURST TERRACE, and measuring 7,890 Square feet. Annual

TERMS OF SALE.—One-half of the Purchase Money to be paid on the fall of the hammer, the Balance on completion of the Transfer. All expenses of Transfer to be paid by the Buyer; one-half of the Purchase Money may remain on mortgage at current rates. All further Particulars can be obtained

Crown Rent, \$73.

Hongkong, Sept. 3, 1879,

PUBLIC AUCTION.

sel8

at the Office of the Auctioneers.

O BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUC. TION, shortly, on a day to be hereafter named, unless previously disposed of by private contract,-

THE HONGKONG DISTILLERY. Situate at East Point, Hongkong, now in Complete Working Order, and Capable of Distilling upwards of 2,000 Gallons daily. The Property is of a most valuable nature, comprising THREE PIECES or GROUND close to the water, viz :- Inland Lots Nos. 749, 781 and 782, with the Substantially Built DWELLING HOUSE and BUSINESS PRE-MISES, erected specially for the purpose only a few years since, together with the MACHINERY, ENGINES, STILLS, VATS, STOCK, and TRADE FURNITURE and Fir-

For further Particulars, apply to Messre SHARP, TOLLER, and JOHNSON,

Solicitors, Supreme Court House, Hongkong,

Hongkong, March 5, 1879,

Mai. 19.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES. PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE. ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT BAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES:

PONDICHERRY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND ALL INDIAN PORTS.

TUESDAY, the 16th September, 1879, at Noon, the Company's S. S. SINDH, Commandant Monge, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and OARGO, will leave this Port for the above

places. Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marselles for the principal places of Europe. Shipping Orders will be granted until

Noon. Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 15th September, 1879. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are required. For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office. G. DE CHAMPEAUX,

... Agent. Hongkong, September 3, 1879.



STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDI-TERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTH-AMPTON, AND LONDON;

BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

HE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steam-ship INDUS, Captain S. D. SHALLARD, will leave this on TUESDAY, the 23rd Inst., at Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to A. MoIVER, Superintendent. Hongkong, September 10, 1879.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U.S. Mail Steamship CITY OF PEKING will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on WEDNES-DAY, the 1st October, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to Sen Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States via Overland Rallways, to Havans, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers. On Through PASSAGES to EUROPE

a REDUCTION is granted to OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY, AND MEM-BERS OF THE CIVIL AND CONSULAR SERVICES IN COMMISSION.

Breight will be received on board until 4 p.m., the 30th September. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco. For further information as to Passage

and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 9, Praya Central. RUSSELL & Co. Agents. Hongkong, September 8, 1879.

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE. THE HELW MOITDERMOD MI

CENTRAL

UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES

ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. GAELIC will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, THURSDAY, October 16th, 1879, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for

Japan, the United States, Mexico, Central and South America, and Europe. Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghal, Freight will be received on Board until p.m. of the 15th October. PACKAGES will be received at the Office

until 5 p.m. same day: all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required. A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PAS-

SAGE TICKETS. Consular Involces to accompany Over-

land, Mexican, Central and South American Cargo, should be sent to the Company's Offices addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central. H. M. BLANCHARD. Acting Agent.

insurances.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY. (LIMITED.) NOTICE.

TOOLIGIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profit, are distributed annually to Contributors whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the nett amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

> J. BRADLEE SMITH. Secretary.

Hongkong, December 9, 1878.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED'1824.

Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling of which is paid up £ 100,000 ... Reserve Fund upwards of £ 120,000 Annual Income £ 250,000

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. Hongkong, October 15, 1868.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premia.

> NORTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL, -Two MILLIONS STEBLING. THE Undersigned are prepared to grant

POLICIES against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Barbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions. Proposals for Life Assurances will be re-

ceived, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision. If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single

For Rates of Premiums, forms of propossis or any other information, apply to ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,

Agents, Hongkong & Canton. Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

HE Undersigued, AGENTS at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20

GILMAN & Co.,

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE,

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

His Majesty King George The First,

HE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows :- | MEDICAL HALL Marine Department.

Policies at current rates psyable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department. Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20 % allowed. Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 at reduced rates. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE-HONGKONG.

GENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of Saigon and Penang. Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance

granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports. NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE. Secretary. Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY. THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company. Insurances.

SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY OF WINTERTHUR:

INSURANCES granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World, MEYER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, June 3, 1879. SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE

FIRE AND LIFE.

COMPANY.

6 -2

TNSURANCES against FIRE granted at Current Rates. Considerable Reduction in Premia for LIFE Insurance in China.

MEYER & Co., Agents, Hongkong, June 2, 1879.

Notices to Consigned

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

ONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

their risk and expense. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Ex Peiho.

S...... 1 parcel Samples, from M (in diamond) | Shanghai. Messrs Tata & Co., 1 parcel Tea Musters, from Shanghal.

Ex Iraouaddy. wMFg (in diamond) \ No. 38, 1 case Woollens, from London. MF_H (in diamond) No. 39, 1 case Hosiery, from L'don. 1 cask Wine, from Marseilles.

1 cask Brandy, from Marseilles. Rev. F. Saluz, 1 parcel Relies, from Mar-

G. DE CRAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, September 10, 1879.

To Let.

STORAGE,

OODS RECEIVED on STORAGE in GODOWN'S in PEDDAR'S WHARF Buildings, at rate Terms.

G. R. LAMMERT, Hongkong, August 9, 1879.

TO LET. Praya.

Apply to VOGEL & Oo. Hongkong, July 28, 1879.

TO LET. N MARINE LOT No. 65, FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS. Apply to

MEYER & Co. Hongkong, July 25, 1879.

"ROSE VILLAS"-FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED. BONHAM ROAD, XX7ITH Large TENNIS LAWN.

Apply to SHARP & DANBY. No. 6, Queen's Road Central, late Messra E. D. Sassoon & Co. Hongkong, May 10, 1879.

TO LET.

TIOUSE No. 7, PEDDAR'S HILL. DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co. Hongk ng, April 29, 1879.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

TAROM the 1sr or October, DR EASTLACKE will receive his PATIENTS at his new DENTAL ROOMS, No. 50, Queen's ROAD CENTRAL, over the

Hongkong, September 23, 1878.

DENTAL NOTICE.

TOR. ROGERS will visit, SHANGHAI during the Summer Months, leaving Hongkong on the 1st of April next, and returning about 1st November.

Hongkong, February 10, 1879. THE Undersigned have been appointed SOLE AGENTS for Hongkong and

China for the Sale of their LEAD by the MECHERNIOH MINING SOCIETY.

MEYER & Co. Hongkong, June 27, 1879.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COM-

OF 1879.

PANY, LIMITED. China and Japan, and at Singapore, ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c. 1878, AND THE FIRST 6 MONTHS

> CHAREHOLDERS in the above Com-PANY are requested to Furnish the Undersigned with a List of their Contri-BUTIONS for the YEAR ending December 31st 1878, and for the Six Months from January 1st to June 30th 1879; in Order that the DISTRIBUTION of the Portion of PRO-FITS Reserved for CONTRIBUTORS may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to October 31st next, will be adjusted by the Company and no Claims or

> > JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers,

Alterations will be subsequently admitted.

intimations.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

CONTRIBUTING SHAREHOLDERS are requested to send in an Account of Business contributed during the Halfyear ended 30th June, 1879, on or before September 80th, on which date the Accounts will be closed.

By Order of the Board of Directors, D. GILLIES,

Hongkong, September 3, 1879.

Scoretary.

Scoretary.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG COMMERCIAL EX-CHANGE.

THE EXCHANGE ROOMS in MARINE House, Queen's Road Central, are Open Daily for the use of MEMBERS from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

from 12 to 12,30 and 4 to 4.30 p.m. Applications for admission as Members to be addressed to E. GEORGE,

Special Days-Tuesdays and FRIDAYS.

Hongkong, June 18, 1879.

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COM-PANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1878, AND TO THE 30TH JUNE, 1879.

CHAREHOLDERS in the above Com-PANY are requested to Furnish the Undersigned with a List of their Contri-BUTIONS from the 1st January, 1878, to the 30th June, 1879, in Order that the Portion of the NET PROFITS to be Reserved for CONTRIBUTORS may be ar ranged. Returns not rendered prior to the WILLS; 31st OCTOBER NEXT will be adjusted by the Company, and no Claims or Alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, Secretary. Hongkong, August 2, 1879.

NEWS FOR HOME.

The Gregland China Mail.

(The oldest Overland Paper in China.) PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely printed matter.

FIRST-CLASS GODOWN on the // HIS Mail Summary is compiled from the Daily China Mail, is published twice a month on the morning of the English Mail's departure, and is a record of each fortnight's current history of events in China and Japan, contributed in original reports and collated from the journals published at the various

ports in those Countries. It contains Shipping news from Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete Commercial Summary. Subscription, 50 cents per Copy (postage paid 56 cents.) \$12 per annum (postage

paid \$13.50.) Orders should be sent to GEO. MURRAY BAIN, China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street, not later than the evening before the departure of the English Mail Steamer. Terms of Advertising, same as in Dally China Mail.

Volume Seventh of the "CHINA REVIEW."

No. 6.-Vol. VII.

-OF THE-BEALEMON CONTAINS—

Jottings from the Book of Rites 而是記. Translations of Chinese School-books. The Ballads of the Shi-king. Floods in China. The Critical Disquisitions of Wang Ch'ung. Brief Sketches from the Life of Kinngming. Ethnological Sketches from the Dawn of

History. Chinese Philosophy before Confucius. A Chip from Chinese History, or the last two Emperors of the Great Sung

Dynasty, 1101-1126. Short Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence. Notes and Queries :-The Pekingese Syllables Ssu, tzu, &c. Supposed Mention in Chinese History of the Nestorian Mission to China

in the 7th and 8th Centuries. New Foochow Colloquial Words, The Kitchen-God. Examination of Licentiates. The Canton River. Cutting Crystals. Door Slabs of Literati. Coins of the Ming.

NOW READY.

China Mail Office,

Hongkong, July 24, 1879.

OHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT: Parts L. and II., A to M, with Introduction. Royal Svo., pp. 404. By EDNEST JOHN EITHIG Ph.D. Tübingen. Price: BIVE DOLLARS, or Two DOLLARS

AND A HALF per Part.

To be had from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD

& Co., Hongkong and Shanghal; and Moura

KELLY & WALSH, Shanghal.

MENU CARDS. In Gold & Coloured Borders & Patterns

Intimations.

A NEW STOCK OF

NEXT JOBBING TYPES

HAVING BEEN RECEIVED

FROM ENGLAND,

THIS OFFICE IS PREPARED TO

EXECUTE

Book & Job Printing

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

AT REASONABLE RATES.

FANCY BALL PROGRAMMES

ASSORTED BIZES, IN GOLD AND COLOURS.

BALL PENCILS.

assorted colours.

BOOKS BOUND IN APPROVED PATTERNS.

For Sale.

AGREEMENTS FOR FOREIGN-GOING SHIPS, LADY'S AND GENTLEMAN'S WASHING BOOKS,

CONTRACT PASSAGE TICKETS, EXPORT CARGO REPORTS, POWERS OF ATTORNEY, CHARTER PARTIES, SHIPPING ORDERS, BILLS OF LADING, PASSENGER LISTS, BILLS OF SALE, LOG BOOKS,

China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street, (Back of Club).

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSO. CIATION.

NOTICE.

RUSSELL & Co.,

IN accordance with the Articles of Agreement, the Directors have declared of DIVIDEND to POLICYHOLDERS for the FIFTEEN MONTHS ending 31st December 1878, of THIRTY-THREE PER CENT. ON THE NET PREMIA CONTRILUTED, sayable at our Office on and after the

15th Instant. PolicyHolders are requested to send in particulars of their Contributions. By Order of the Directors,

Agents. Hongkong, May 5, 1879.

THE CHINESE MAIL. TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE

Chinese Mail. MIWO cents a character for the first 100 characters, and one cent a character beyond the first 100, for first insertion, and half price for repetitions during the first week. Subsequent weeks insertions will be charged only one half the amount of the first week's charge. Advertisements for half a year and longer will be allowed a deduction of 25 percent on the total amount,

and contracts for more favourable terms can be made. Efforts have been made to establish Agents for circulating the Chinese Mail in all the ports and in the interior of China, all the ports in Japan, in Saigon, Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the Phillippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru and other places which Chinese frequent, When the list of Agencies is completed, it will be published. Agents have been already established in most of the above places, and in important ports more than

one agent has been appointed at each. Hongkong, February 23, 1874.

THE HONGKONG CHINESE MAIL THE Circulation of THIS PAPER has been yery much extended. The fol-

lowing are some of its Agents:-Macao, -Man Chuen Shop. Canion. - Sing Chuen Native Post Office, Luca Hing Street; Chui Heung Low Hotel, Luen Hing Street; Kwong Tin Fat Shop, Yan Tsai Street; Mr Sit Chuen Fan, Tung Wen Kwan; Yuen Fong Shop, in front of the Provincial Treasurer's Yamen; How Yuen Shop, Small Market Street, New City: Yes Cheung Photograph Shop, Honam; Kwal Heung Shop, Sin Choong, Bonam.
Swatow.—Sui Choong Hong; Woh Shun

Loong Hong. Amoy,-Chun Cheong Hong, Mook Kek Foochow .- Mr Yu Ching Cheong, Foo-

chow Arsenal; Mr Lum Kwok Ching, Marltime Customs, Ehanghai.-Mr Ng Ching Shun, Maritime Customs; Mr Ho Yue Chuen, Marltime Customs; Mr Chun Sing Hol, Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co.; Mr Kwong Chuen Fook, Educational Mission School; and Mow Sing Sang Kee shop. Ningpo. - Mr Sung Min Chee, Maritime

Hankow .- Yee Hing Hong,

Customs.

Chefoo, -Yee Shun Hong. Japan,-Mr Leong Chun Tong, Municipal Office, Yokohama. Saigon -- Wohang Hong. Singapore Ting Kee Hong Kwong Foor Sang Hong. Penang. - Yow Wing Fong; Argus Office.

Calcutta .- Mow Sing Company. San Francisco, - Kwong Foong Tal Hong. The above are some of the Agencies, arranged for. Negociations are in progress with the express couriers who carry the official despatches and Poking Guester, to circulate the Chinese Mail in the interior of

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET The United States Mail Packet City of Peking, will be despatched on WED-NESDAY, the 1st October, with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, the United States, Canade, Honolulu, Peru, do. which will be closed as follows:--

2.15 P.M.—Registry ceases.

2.30 P.M. - Post-Office closes, but Letters (except for Non-Union Countries) may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 18 cents extra Postage

until the time of departure. Correspondence for Non-Union West Indies (except the Bahamas and Hayti), Monte Video, Paraguay, and Uruguay cannot be sent by this route. Hongkong, September 11, 1879.

HOURS OF CLOSING

THE CONTRACT MAILS. The following hours are observed in closing Mails, &c., by both the British and

French Contract Packets :-Day before departure,-5 P.M. - Money Order Office closes; Post Office closes except the Night Box,

which remains open all night. Day of departure,-7 A.M. - Post Office opens.

entirely.

10 A.M.—Registry of Letters ceases. Posting of all printed matter and patterns ceases. 11 A.M. - Mails closed, except for Late

Letters. 11.10 A.M.—Letters may be posted with Late Fee of 18 cents until 11.30 a.m. -when the Post Office OLORES

18 cents until time of departure.

17.40 A.M.—Late Letters may be posted

on board the packet with Late Fee of

Shipping Intelligence. The following is corrected from the latest London and Colonial Papers, &c.:-

VESSELS TO ARRIVE.

AT HONGKONG. Name. 22, Grossfurst Constantine, Hamburg

8, Leon, Liverpool 26, Twilight, New York 27, Homewood, Penarth Penarth 5, Alexander. New York 11, Southern Cross, 13, Glamorganshire, Cardiff

29, Joseph Hayden, Cardiff 31, Newcastle. Antwerp 3, Adolph, Curhaven 6. Harrington, Flushing 12, Belle of Oregon, Cardiff

12. Pampero.

Belted Will.

24 Primrose,

24. Primus,

Langland.

Hakon Adelsteen

28, Josehim Christine Cardiff 27, Pym, Antwerp 3, Undine, Cardiff 8, Glenrosa, Antwerp 16, Aurorita, Hamburg 19, Comus, Glasgow 21, Scindia (s. London

Antwerp

London

Penarth

Penarth

Gleneagles (Eng.

25, York Town. Penarth 29. John Nicholson, Cardiff 30, Ajax (6) Liverpool LOADING FOR CHIMA AND JAPAN PORTS.

At London. -Steamers via Sues Canal. Lord of the Isles. Glenartney. Glenearn. Sailing Vesise's.

Sarah Scott. At Liverpool. Deucalion (s.) At Hamburg. Carmelita & Ida. Papa.

(Norg. s.s.) s s.) Capt. McBain G. Broughton. Livingstone.

Chair and Boat Hire. LEGALISED TARIFF OF FARES FOR CHAIRS

CHAIR BEARERS, AND BOATS, IN THE COLONY OF HONGEONS. Chairs and Ordinary Pullaway Boats.

Half hour, 10 cts. | Honr, 20 cts

Three hours,... 50 cts. Six hours,.... 70 ct. Day (from 6 to 6),. ... One Dollar Licensed Bearers (each). ...10 cents.

Day, 50 cents. BOAT AND COOLIE HIRE.

Half day, ... 35 cents.

BOATS. Lat Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900 piculs, per Day. 1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900 piculs, per Load, ... 2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600 piculs, per Day, 2nd Class Cargo Boat of \$00

piculs, per Load, 3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kan Boat of 800 piculs, per Day, 8rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kau Boat of 800 piculs, per Load, 8rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kau Boat of 800 picula, Half Day,

Sampane. or Pullaway Boats, per Day, One Hour, Half-an-Hour,

Nothing in this Scale prevents private age That for the Street Coolies is as f

STREET GOOLING Scale of Hire for Street Coolies. Three Hours, One Hour,

Nothing in the above Scale is to affect priv

Intimations.

IMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY. Ihlang thlang, Jockey Club, and other pertumes, Toilet Vinegar of world-wide celebrity, Toilet Water, Lavender Water, Florida Water, Eau de Cologne, Lime Juice and Glycerine for the Hair, Glycerine, Honey, Windsor, and other Toilet Soaps, Violet and Rice powder, Aquadentine for the Teeth, Aromatic Ozonizer, a Natural Air Purifier, &c., Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists.

Registered trade mark-an Heraldic Rose. 96, Strand, 128, Regent Street, and 24, Cornhill, London, 17, Boulevard des Italiens, Paris. 31my79

"RIGHEST AWARD & PRIZE MEDAL PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION, 1876.".

3 OAKEY'S

EXPRESSIV FOR THE PATENT KNIPE-MACHINES, INDIA RUBBER AND BUPP KNIFE BOARDS. KNIVES CONSTANTLY VITH IT HAVE A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL o NEW CUTLERY. PACKETS 3D. BACH; AND TIME, 6D., 1/-, 2/6 AND 4/- RACH

OAKEYS PREVENT FRICTION IN CLEANING AND INJURY TO THE ENIFE. OAKEY'S. WELLINGTON KNIPE POLISM 3 OAKEY'S 含

POR CLEATING AND POLISHING SILVER, ELECTRO-PLATE, PLATE GLASS, &c. TABLETS 6D. BACK.

SOAKEY'S

IN SOLID BLOCKS-ID., 2D. & 4D. BACH, & 18. BOXES.



NOTICE.

17my79

THE Interest and Responsibility of the I Undersigned in the Chinese Mail, 華字日報 (Wah Taze Yat Po), CEASED from the 1st August, 1877.

CHUN AYIN. Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

NOTICE.

IN Reference to the above, the Undersigned has LEASED the Chinese Mail from the 1st August, 1877, and has engaged the services of Mr LEONG YOOK CHUN, as Translator and General Manager of the newspaper, which under its new regime will be found to be, as hitherto, an excellent medium for advertising, especially as the Manager is able to devote his whole attention to the conduct of the Newspaper. KONG CHIM.

Lessee of the Hongkong Chinese Mail. Hongkong, April 6, 1878.



THE GREATEST WONDER OF MODERN

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Long experience has proved these famous remedies to be most effectual in curing either the dangerous maladies or the slighter complaints which are more particularly in-cidental to the life of a miner, or to those living in the

Occasional doses of these Pills will guard the system against those evils which so often beset the human race, viz: + coughs, colds, and all disorders of the liver and stomach—the frequent forerunners of fever, dysentery, diarrhoea, and cholera.

Is the most effectual remedy for old sores, wounds, pleers, rheumatism, and all skin diseases; in fact, when used according to the printed directions, it never fails to cure alike, deep and superficial ailments. These Medicines may be obtained from all respectable Druggists and Store-keepers throughout the civilised world, with directions for use in almost every language. They are prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas Holloway, 533, Oxford Street, London. Beware of counterfeits that may emanate from the

20ap78

NOTICE.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

1w -

TROM and after the Chinese New Year's day (February 17, 1874) the Chinese Mail will be issued party instead of TRI-WEEKLY as heretofore. No change, however, will be made in the price of subscription, which will remain at \$4 per annum.

The charges for advertisements are now assimilated to those of the China Mail. The unusual success which has attended the Chinese Mail makes it an admirable medium for advertisers.

The Conductors guarantee an eventual circulation of one thousand copies. It is already the most influential native journal published, and enjoys considerable prestige | Octony. at the Ports of China and Japan, and at Bingapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Francisco and Australia.

China Mail Office,

Intimations.

Dysentery, Cholera, Fever, Ague, Coughs, Colds, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

(Ex Army Med. Staff)
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

CAUTION .- Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne, that the story or the Defendant, Freeman, being the Inventor was deliberately untrue; which he regretted had been sworn to. Eminent Hospital Physicians of London stated that Dr. J. Collis Browns was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's, -See Times, July 12, 1864. The public, therefore, are cautioned

against using any other than DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION. This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most exten-

sively. CHLORODYNE is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for coughs, consumption, bronchitis, asthma. OHLORODYNE effectually checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases-

diphtheria, fever, croup, ague. . UHLORODYNE acts like a charm in diarrhœa, and is the only specific in cholera and dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of epilepsy, hysteria, palpitations and spasms. CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in

neuralgla, rheumatism, gout, cancer, toothache, meningitis, &c. EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS. The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T.

Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne .-See Lancet, Dec. 31, 1864. From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay :- "Chlorodyne

is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (December 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. Collis BROWNE'S CHLOLODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera. -"So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases."

See leading article, Pharmaceutical Journal, August 1, 1869, which states that Dr. . Collis Browne was the inventor of Chlorodyne; that it is always right to use his preparation when Chlorodyne is ordered.

CAUTION .- None genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNF" on the Government Stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole Manufacturer J. T. DAVENPORT 83, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London Sold in bottles at 1s. 14d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d.,

and lis. 9au79



CLIMATIC-DEBILITY THE WEAK MADE STRONG,

NEWMAN'S EXTRACT OF MALT. Prepared from the finest Kentish Malt, being non-fermented and free from Spirit, as certified by Dr. Hassall and other Analytical Chemists.

It is strongly recommended by the faculty, and extensively used in the principal Hospitals, and is particularly valuable in all cases of Constitutional and Climatic Debility, as well as being a most agreeable and efficient substitute for Cod Liver Cil. It is also very strongly recommended to be taken instead of Wine or Beer between meals, as it in the world. imparts immediate strength, assists digestion, and produces appetite, and it may be freely taken by total abstainers without any misgivings as to its exciting or intoxicating

DIRECTIONS .- A Wine-glassful twice or three times a day. The Extract should be kept lying down in a cool place.

Copies of the Original Testimonials from Physicians and the Public can be forwarded upon application to the Manufacturer. Sold by all Chemists, and by the Manufacturer, C. H. NEWMAN, Dagmar House,

East Margate. Local Agents: Mesars: A. S. WATSON & Co., Hongkong,

HONG LISTS.

Circular, large sheet,

THE AMENDED HONG LIST in English and Chinese, containing the Names of all the most important Companies, Institutions and Mercantile Houses in the

Price, 25 cents each; or \$2.50 Der doxen.

At the "Ohina Mail" Office

Intimations.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH. HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.



CHILDREN AND INFANTS AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES. FLUID

MAGNESIA. And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout

London, ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents-A. S. WATEON & Co., Hongkong.

89, CANNON STREET, E.C., HAMMERSMITH IRON' WORKS, W., LONDON,

FOR RAISING WATER. DRAINAGE. PUMPS IRRIGATION RECLAMATION. PUMPS EMPTYING DOCKS. PUMPS CIRCULATING WATER IN SURFACE CONDENSERS. PUMPS RAISING SUNKEN SHIPS PUMPS SHIPS. PUMPS USE ON BOARD MINES. PUMPS CONTRACTORS. PUMPS PUMPS MANUFACTURERS.

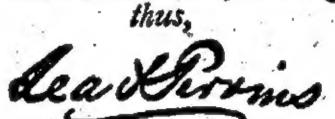
HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES. PUMPS HYDRAULIC RAMS, WATER WHEELS, &c., &c.

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION. Catalogues can be obtained on application to the Office of this Journal.

In consequence of spurious imitations of

LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature,



which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and without which none is genuine. Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, Gec., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

14de78

INDIGESTION. THE BEST

TRADE

NORTON'S

MARK.

CAMOMILE PILLS are confidently recommended as a simple Remedy for Indigestion, which is the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject, being a medicine so uniformly grateful and beneficial, that it is with justice called the "Natural Strengthener of the Human Stomach." "Norton's Pills" act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation, safe under any circumstances, and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be derived from their use, as they have been a never-failing Family Friend for upwards of 45 years. Sold in Bottles at 18. 11d., 28. 9d., and 11s. each, by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

CAUTION.

Be sure and ask for " NORTON'S PILLS," and do not be persuaded to purchase an imitation.

J. W. BENSON,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER

TO THE QUEEN AND ROYAL FAMILY, And by Special Appointments to THE H. R. H. PRINCE OF WALES, H. I. M. THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA,

THE MAHARAJAH OF BURDWAN, AND TO SEVERAL INDIAN PRINCES.

MEDALS-LONDON. DUBLIN.

BENSON'S

Chronometers, Keyless Levers,

CLOCKS-for Churches, Turrets, Gold Jewellery, of the richest Warches, of every Description, or Public Buildings, Dining or and most exquisite designs, with suitable for all climates, from £2 Drawing Room, Library, Carri- Monograms, Creats, and Devices, to 200 guineas. Chronographs, age, Church, Hall, or Shop. Per- Enamelled in Colours, after Depetual Calendars, Wind Dials, &c. signs by the most accomplished ARTISTIC, ENGLISH CLOCKS, Artists in the Precious Metals; Presentation, Repeaters, Railway decorated with Wedgwood and Brooches, Bracelets, Necklaces, other wares, designed to suit Lockets, Rings, and all kinds of Guarda', Soldiers', and Work-any style of furniture; also as bijouterie as supplied to Memmen's Watches of Extra Strength, novelties for Presents. Made bers of the Court, and other solely by BENSON. From £5 58. Distinguished Personages.

Merchants, Shippers, and Wholesale Buyers are specially invited, before sending their orders elsewhere, to obtain from the manufactory the Illustrated Catalogues of Watches, Clocks, Chains, Jewellery, Eilver, and Electro-place, which are sent post free, as not only are the discounts liberal, but a selection can be made from the largest stock

Orders should be sent direct to the Manufactory, Ludgate Hill. BENSON'S PAMPHLETS ON TURBET CLOCKS, WATCHES, CLOCKS, PLATE, and JEWELLER sent Post Free. Watches sent safe by Post to all parts of the World.

> Steam Factory and City Show Rooms-HILL, LONDON LUDGATE West-End Establishment-

Established 1749.

521

BOND STREET.

NOW READY.

ENG-SHUL; or, THE RUDIMENTS OF NATURAL SCIENCE IN CHIMA. By Dr. E. J. EITEL, One Polume, Syo. Price.

BUDDHISM, ITS HISTORY, THEORY AND Perulan Ruligion, in three Lectures, By Dr. E. J. EIREL Second Edition. One Volume, Bro. Price, 41.50.

Hongkong, July 31, 1978,

Intimations.

PERFUMERY.

J. & E. Atkinson's ESS;YLANGYLANG-FRANGIPANNE -and GOLD MEDAL BOUQUET; OLD BROWN WINDSOR SOAP; VIOLET

POWDER: FLORIDA WATER. PRIZE MEDALS-LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA, CORDOYA, LIMA, PHILADELPHIA. Paris 1878, only Gold Medal for English

Perfumery. Sold by all first-class dealers throughout the World.

J. & E. ATKINSON, 24, Old Bond-street, London. The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK -" A White Rose on a Golden Lyre." 31may79

KEATING'S LOZENGES COUGH COUGHS. ASTHMA,

BRONCHITIS, ACCUMULATION OF PHLEGM Composed of the purest articles. These Lozenges contain no opium nor any deleterious drug, therefore the most delicate can take them with perfect confidence. Their beneficial effect is speedy and certain. This old unfailing family remedy is daily recommended by the most eminent Physicians (In use nearly 60 years).

MEDICAL TESTIMONY

July 25th, 1877. 22, Cold Harbour Lane, London. Sir,-Your Lozenges are excellent, and their beneficial effect most reliable. strongly recommend them in cases of Cough and Asthma. You are at liberty to state this as my opinion, formed from many years' experience.

J. BRINGLOE, M.R.C.S.L., L.S.A., L.M. Mr. T. KEATING, Indian Medical Service. Dear Sir, - Having tried your Lozenges in India, I have much pleasure in testifying to their beneficial effects in cases of Incipient Consumption, Asthma and Bronchial Affections. I have prescribed them largely, with the best results.

W. B. G-, Apothecary, H.M.S. KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES are sold by all Chemists, in bottles, of various sizes, each having the words, "Keating's Cough Lozenges" engraven on the Government

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS. A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for Intestinal of THEBAD Worms. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children .- SOLD IN BOTTLES BY ALL CHE-

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London, Export Chemist and Druggist.



Mr. Andrew Wind,

STEEL PENS.

Sold by all dealers throughout the World.

NEWS AGENT, &C.

138, NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK: is authorized to receive Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., for the China Mail Overland China Mail, and China Review.

PRICE \$6.

THE TREATY PORTS

China and Japan, A COMPLETE GUIDE TO THE OPEN PORTS OF THOSE COUNTRIES, TOGETHER WITH PE-

KING, YEDO, HONGKONG AND MACAO, FORMING A GUIDE BOOK & VADE ME CUM FOR TRAVELLERS, MERCHANTS, · AND RESIDENTS IN GENERAL.

8vo. pp. 618. With 29 MAPS and PLANS WM. F. MAYERS, N. B. DENNYS, and

CHAS. KING. COMPILED AND EDITED BY N. B. DENNYS, PH.D.

LONDON: N. TRUBNER & Co. HONGKONG : China Mail Office.

Price, \$6, leather half bound. The scope of this work includes detailed descriptions of important Sizes and Monu-MENTS, notes on the CLIMATE and general TOPOGRAPHY, FAUNA, FLORA, GEOLOGY METEOROLOGY of each Port and its respecting Comage, Currency, and Ex- necessary to place it on a business and CHANGES, LINES OF STRAM COMMUNICATION. DISTANCES, and rates of PASSAGE Money. Hints, and recommendations to travellers. giving full particulars of OUTFIT and mode of proceeding to the less frequented settlements are also included; combined with notes on Domestic Markets and Mode of living.

In addition to furnishing similar particulars, the Section devoted to Hongkong contains an historical sketch forming a chronological index of the chief events which occupied public attention between 1841 and 1865, including POLITICAL EVENTS. Changes in the GOVERNMENT SERVICE, the passing of important Ordinances, the ARRIVAL and DEPARTURE OF EMINENT RESIDENTS, a record of the most notable PIRACIES, ROBBERIES, MURDERS, FRAUDS, FIRES and Oriminal TRIALS, ADDRESSES and PRESENTATIONS, &c., &c.

The appendix contains full tables of the various steam companies lines. It also includes a CATALOGUE of over 440 works published in the English language upon China and Japan, while a copious Impex at the end of the work affords a ready means of reference to the reader.

Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of Notes & Queries on China and Japan, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

THE CHINA REVIEW, or Notes and Queries on the Far East, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage paid, per annum, payable by non-residents

in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences. Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History-Literature, Mythology, Manners and Cus, toms, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelego and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number, Original contributions in Chinese, Latins French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavour. are made to present a resume in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (head, references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), as are also those queries which, though asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in band: It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The China Review for July and August, 1875, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review. It is a sixty paged, bi-monthly, repertory of what scholars are ascertaining about China. The lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the Review. Address China Review, Hongkong.-Northern Ohristian Advocate (U.S.)

Trubner's Oriental Record contains the following notice of the China Review :- "This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot as in some respects a continuation of Notes and Queries on China and Japan, the extinction of which useful serial a year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging. by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the Calcutta Review. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assiduously cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the Review by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on Dr. Legge's She King, by the Rev. E. J. Eitel, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connexion with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style ; and an account of the career of the Chinese poet-statesman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-p'o, by Mr. E. C. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the Review, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the China Review may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine.

THE CHINESE MAIL This paper is now issued every The subscription is fixed at Four Dollars per annum delivered in Hongkong, or Seven Dollars Fifty Cents in-

cluding postage to Coast ports. It is the first Chinese Newspaper ever issued under purely native direction. The neighbourhood, with HISTORICAL NOTICES editorial department is conducted by and minute details respecting the rise and Mr Chun Ayin, whose experience and progress and social characteristics of the competence have already been most fully several foreign settlements. To these par- demonstrated. The chief support of the ticulars are added summaries and statistics of paper is of course derived from the native the TRADE of each open Port, compiled from | community, amongst whom also are to be official returns, together with statements found the guaranters and securities

legal footing. The projectors, basing their estimates upon the most reliable information from the various Ports in China and Japan,from Australia, California, Singapore. Penang, Saigon, and other places frequented by the Chinese, -- consider themselves justified in guaranteeing an ultimate circulation of between 8,000 and 4,000 copies. The advantages offered to advertisers are therefore unusually great, and the foreign community generally will find it to their interest to avail themselves of

The field open to a paper of this description-conducted by native efforts, but progressive and anti-obstructive in tone in almost limitless. It on the one hand commands Chinese belief and interest while on the other deserves every aid that can be given to it by foreigners. Like English journals it contains Editorials. with Local, Shipping, and Commercial News and Advertisements. Subscription orders for either of the shove may be sent to

GEO. MURRAY BAIN, Uhing Mai Office

FREDERIC ALGAR,

50c78

COLONIAL, NEWSPAPER & COMMIS-SION AGENT,

11, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, LONDON.

HE Colonial Press supplied with Newspapers, Books, Types, Ink, Presses, Papers, Correspondents, Letters; and any European Goods on London terms. NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

Colonial Newspapers received at the office

are regularly filed for the inspection of

Advertisers and the Public

Orders will be received by Meany Lane, Crawlord & Co.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR AMOY, TAIWANFOO & TAMSUI.

The Steamship Capt. F. Ashron, will be despatched for the above Ports on MONDAY, the 15th Instant, at 3 p.m., instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co. Hongkong, Septemter 13, 1879.

FOR AMOY.

The Steamship "DIAMANTE," Capt. THEBAUD, shortly due, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, September 13, 1879,

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

THE Undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,

the 16th September, at Noon, at his Sales Rooms, Peddar's Wharf, l case All Wool Fancy Striped Flannel. I case White Flannel.

Woollen Scarves, Trowserings, White Shirtings, Magenta Dye, Needles, Gold Thread, Kerosine Table Lamps, Tumblers, Liqueur Glasses, Toilet Sets, Dinner Sets, etc., etc.

25 cases Kinahan's LL Whisky. 30 cases Boord's Old Tom. Brandy, Champagne, Ginger Wine, Beer, etc.

2 cases Carriage Candles. 50 drums Hubbuck's Pale Boiled Linseed Oil.

40 drums Hubbuck's Turpentine. 10 cases Borden's Milk. American Tobacco in Sticks, Richmond Smoking Mixture.

Morton's Oilman's Stores, assorted. 5 Fire Grates. A Small Invoice of Crosse & Black well's Stores, Brass Bolts, Brass Hooks,

Locks, Iron Screws, etc. 50 doz. Shoe Brushes, assorted. Razors, Penknives, Spectacles, Glycerine Scap, Scented Scap, Perfumery,

And a Variety of Other GOODS. TERMS.—Cash on delivery. G. R. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer. Hongkong, Sept. 13, 1879.

Not Responsible for Debts.

Meither the Captain, the Agents, nor - Uwners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:-

NORMAN COURT, British barque, Capt. J. L. Dunn. -0. & O. S. S. Co. ALEXANDER YEATS, Canadian ship, Capt.

J. W. Dunham. - P. & O. S. N. Co. Rosesco, British 3-m. schooner, Capt. J. Collie.—Choong Woo.

SAILORS' HOME.

A NY Cast-off CLOTHING, BOOKS, or PAPERS will be thankfully received at the Sailor's Home, West Point. Hongkong, July 25, 1878.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 12, China, German steamer, 648, Ackermann, Shanghai Sept. 9, General.-SIRMSSEN & Co.

Sept. 13, Faugh Balaugh, German barque,

DEPARTURES. None.

CLEARED.

Prosperity, for Bangkok. Ernst, for Newchwang. Albay, for Amoy, &c. Ningpo, for Shanghai. Vesta, for Newchwang. Yottung, for Swatow. Sir Lancelot, for Foochow. Priam, for London, &c. Echo, for Newchwang.

from Whampoa.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED. Per China, from Shanghai, 32 Chluese, and 2 Europeans deck.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

German steamer . China reports Left Shanghal on the 9th Sept. at Sa.m. arrived at Hongkong on the 12th at 5 p.m., had fine weather and light variable winds for the first part of passage, latter part strong N.E. winds and rain to port.

POST OFFICE NOTICES. MAILS will close:

For SWATOW .-

Per Yothung, at 9 a.m. To-morrow, the 14th inst. For SHANGHAL .-

Per Ningpo, at 9 a.m. To-morrow, the 14th inst., instead of as previously

For STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, SUEZ, AND LONDON .--Per Priam, at 9 a.m. To-morrow, the

notified. FOR AMOY, TAIWAN, AND TAMSUI .-Per Albay, at 2.80 p.m., on Monday, the 15th inst, instead of as previously

notified.

POST OFFICE NOTICES. MAILS will close:-

For MANILA .-Per Esmeralda, at 3.30 p.m., on Monday, the 15th inst. For BANGKOK. -

Per Danube, at 5 p.m., on Monday, the 15th inst. For SWATOW, AMOY, & FOOCHOW .-Per Douglas, at noon, on Tuesday, the 16th inst.

For SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CAL-Per Venice and Japan, at 2.30 p.m., on

Wednesday, the 17th inst. MAILS BY YES FRUNCH PACKET.-The French Contract Packet Sindh will

be despatched on TUESDAY, the 16th Instant, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, vid Naples; to Salgon, Stralts Settlements, Batavia, Burmah, Coylon, Pondicherry, Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, Aden, Suez, and Alexandria. The usual hours will be observed in closing the Mails, do.

MAILS BY THE BRITISH PACKET.-

The British Contract Packet will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 23rd Instant, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe via Brindisi or Southampton; to the Straits Settlements, Batavia, Burmah, Ceylon, India, Aden, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar.

N.B .- This Packet carries no mails for the Australian Colonies, E. or S. Africa, nor for Mauritius,

Quotations.

Homekone, September 13, 1879.

OPIUM.-New Patna, cash....\$535 New Benaves, cash, 517; New Malwa, credit, 720 Allowance Taels, -Old Malwa, credit, 780 Taels, — Allowance

Exchange: Bank, Wire,... ... Demand, 30 days' sight, ... 4 months' sight, ... Credits, 4 Documentary, 4 months sight, 3/8 India, Wire, ... demand, ... Shanghai, demand, 80 days' sight, ... Gold Leaf, 99 ine Sovereigns, Shares.

Hongkong Bank, 52 % prem. Union Ins. Society of Canton, \$1,300 China Traders' Ins. Co., \$1,350 North China Ins. Co., Tls. 1,250 Yangtaze Ins. Assoc., Tls. 710 Chinese Insurance Co., \$300 H.K. Fire Ins. Co., \$775 China Fire Ins. Co., \$190 H.K. & W. Dock Co., 18 % prem. H.K. C. & M. S.-boat Co., \$12 prem. Shanghai Steam Navigation, Tls. 11 China Coast St. Nav. Co., Tls. 93 Hongkong Gas Co., \$70 Hongkong Hotel Co., \$65 China Sugar Refining Co., 68 % prem. Chinese Imperial Loan of 1874, nominal of 1877,

Temperature. Taken at Messrs Falconer & Co.'s Premises Queen's Road.)

Hongkong, September 13,	, 1879.
BAROMETER- 9 A.M	29 850
Do. 1 P.M	29.780
Do. 4 P.M	_ ,
THERMOMETER-9 A.M	- 77
Do. 1 P.M	79
Do, 4 P.M	-
Do. (Wet bulb) 9 A.M.	75
Do. Do. 1 P.M.	76
Do. Do. 4 P.M.	
Do. Maximum	79
Do. Minimum over night	76

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES :--

S. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL - The Right Reverend Bishop Burdon. Morning Ser vice 11, Evening 4.30. Holy Communion on the first Sunday in the month.

Military Service. - Rev. J. Henderson officiating Military Chaplain. At 8 a.m. Morning Prayer, &c. Holy Communion on the second and fourth Sunday in the month.

Union Church.-Morning Service, a 11 A.M., Afternoon, 6 P.M.—Divine Service in Chinese, 2-3 P.M. every Sunday, with -Rev. Dr. Chalmers,

ST. PETER'S SEAMEN'S CHURCH.-Rev. J. Henderson. Service at 6 P.M., every Sunday and Wednesday. All seats free Morning Prayer and Communion on the First Sunday in each month at 11 a.m.

ST. STEPHEN'S MISSION CHURCH.—Rev. J. Grundy, and Rev. Lo Sam Yuen. (All Services in Chinese.) Morning Prayer :- Litany, Ante-Communion, and Sermon, at 11 A.M. Bible Class, at P.M. Preaching, at 6.30 P.M. Holy Communion, 1st Sunday in Chinese month, BERLIN FOUNDLING HOUSE. - Service in the German language, by Pastor E. Klitzke. every Sunday, at half-past ten A.M., in

the Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House, West Point. ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH, Garden Road .-In the morning, Mass at 8 o'clock.

General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, September 16:-

Noon. -- Brench Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe. Noon.—Douglas leaves for Coast Ports. Noon.-General Weekly Sale by Mr G. R. Lammert, at his Sales Rooms.

6 p m .- Meeting of the Members of the Hongkong Cricket Club. 9 p.m.-Meeting of Perseverance Lodge. WEDNESDAY, September 17:-

3 p.m. - Venice and Japan leave for Singapore, &c. THURSDAY, September 18:-

Noon,-Auction of Valuable Building 14th inst., instead of as previously Tuesday, September 23:-

Noon,-English Mail leaves for Ports

of Call and Europe. WEDNESDAY, October 1 :--3 p.m.-American Mall leaves for Yoko- seem likely that an officer holding an hama and San Francisco.

MEMOS. FOR MONDAY. Shipping.

3 p.m.—Albay leaves for Amoy, &c. 4 p.m.—Esmeralda leaves for Manila. Meeting.

9 p.m.-Meeting of St. John Lodge, No. 618 S.C.

THE

HONGKONG DISPENSARY Established A.D. 1841.

> 樂 73 大

A. S. WATSON & Co., FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMIST WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS, 1MPORTERS

Dauggists' Sundries, Nursery Requi-SITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH, AMBRICAN, AND FRENCH PATENT MEDICINES.

Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water. Gingerade, Potass Water, Sarsaparilla Water, and other Acrated Waters. The Manufactory is under direct and

MANUFACTURERS

continuous European Supervision. Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

The publication of this issue commerced at 8.15 p.m.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPT. 13, 1879. Now that the unofficial visit of H. E. specific remedy. "It is that the special J. Pope Hennessy to Japan is concluded, power possessed by all the independent it may be interesting to note the im- countries in the world must be restored pression which his unofficial acts and to us, and trade regulations must be reunofficial utterances have left upon the gulated by us without interference. . . people of Japan with whom he has come Alas, your Excellency! Aswestated above, in contact. From the very first we have our independent rights and privileges credited Mr Hennessy with good and of trade have been seized by foreigners, honourable intentions, but the blemish the result being the injury of Japan. which so often disfigures the beauty of Again, "If the treaty powers will regard his action is to be found in the un- us properly, and return to us the rights fortunate "impressions" which so in- which they usurped, the sources of finevitably follow his every movement. ance, obstructed at present, may be freed Whether this is to be explained by the from hindrances. . . . We are not compliant and good-natured manner of wrong in saying that if foreign powers His Excellency, or by his unsuspicious hold any longer to the present unfair nature, it is impossible to determine. treaties, wishing only to promote their We have frequently pointed out that selfish advantages, all will cease to bene-Mr Hennessy's mind is so impressed fit by the Eastern trade in future." with the one idea of relieving the It will at once be admitted as remarkoppressed, that he occasionally insists able that an English Official at the head upon giving relief where none is required of a Colonial Government should have and none has ever been asked for. listened with apparent approval to utter-That this doubtful policy should have ances of this nature; and if Mr Henengendered a very strong feeling against nessy's written reply to the address, his administration in this Colony, is which we have not yet seen, does not natural enough, even when applied to contain a distinct disclaimer of any symthe well-known circumstances of Hong- pathy with such statements, or of his kong; but when the action of such a power to interfere in any way with the false principle becomes apparent in a Foreign Policy of the British Governfield upon which Mr Hennessy has no ment, then his conduct will furnish a right whatever to encreach, then the strong corroboration to all that we have error assumes glaring dimensions. It is ever written in condemnation of his inalmost inconceivable that a gentleman possessing such shrewdness on some matters should ever have permitted himself to drift into, or be drifted into, the false position in which he has been placed by his recent utterances, and by listening to the opinions of others on political matters in Japan. However worthy and proper may have been the motives of Mr Hennessy in delivering speeches or in writing addresses to political assemblies in that country-for the Chambers of Commerce there are as yet little else than political organizations -the effect upon the Japanese mind caused by His Excellency's entrance into the sea of political agitation now surging in that Empire, must be judged of by results. It must be admitted that Mr Hennessy was treated as Governor of Hongkong by the Japanese, and that he not only tacitly accepted but encouraged by word and deed this unusual proceeding, at a time when the greatest circumspection was desirable. What this foolish, parade and semi-official on Monday, for the same purpose. "progress" have led to may be best communion on first Sunday of every month, told in the written address of Messrs Godai, Nakano and others, of Osaka Chamber of Commerce—the full text of which we published a few days ago. The opening sentences of this indiscreet document remind forcibly of the highly-flavoured Chinese addresses which have occasionally been criticised here in Hongkong. The " superior person of brave, generous, and upright mind," whose "excellent method of carrying out public business" has resulted in the "strong being subdued, and the humble being helped, protected and freed from abasement," has a Tungwah-Hospital ring about it, But Godai and his friends, as they themselves admit, "could not restrain themselves in their joyous eagerness," so they there-

fore proceed at once to business. Then

the "cloven hoof" at once appears.

"Your Excellency's presence" is not

good opportunity for promoting the

future good relations of England and

Japan. . . It is not enough to give a

an honour, but "is also

could by any possibility be twisted into that of antagonism to the Foreign Office or its representative. These are improbabilities; but let us see what are the grievances of Godai and his friends. They admit that their language "will be calculated to cause disquiet;" but, so far as we can learn, the address was not sent back to them by Mr Hennessy. having been replied to, in writing, by "Your Excellency John Pope Hennessy, Governor of Hongkong, a possession of Her Britannic Majes y."

Briefly summed up, Japan's grievances, as narrated by Godai, are these :--Japan, a weak country, suffers injury from England, a stronger one, and her independent rights are interrupted. reason of obstructions caused by the unfair and degrading treaties with England and other treaty powers, the balance of trade has been destroyed, Japan is placed at an unfair advantage; her financial course is restrained; and if a change be not brought about, foreigners being blinded with present and small advantages regardless of the future, the sources of trade will soon dry-England especially sustaining damage thereby. England desires to benefit herself at the cost of Japan, and wishes to make Japan poor. day or two. This may not be the intention of the country; "but ill opinion seems to THE plaintiff in the case of Mourilyan, prevail among men holding high rank in your Government. Their minds are bent far from right; they pay no attention to probable events in the future, and, being blinded by selfish reasons, cannot form just opinions. We feel very sorry for lowing evidence was then given :these gentlemen. We wish them to turn their sharp eyes to what may be larger and more lasting advantages than the present small profit. If this is not done both parties engaging in trade will derive no benefits in future." Then comes the

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

discretion and short-sightedness.

The next FRENCH MAIL may be expected here by the 17th or 18th, per M. M. str. Tigre.

To Correspondents .- If "Truth" forward to us his name and address, his communication shall have early insertion.

Douglas, left for Pakhoi to day. THE Shanghai (Morning) Courier, started

H. M. sloop Egeria, Commander A. L.

five months ago, is discontinued from the 9th instant. THE S. S. Esmeralda went over to Kowloon Docks last night to be cleaned and painted. The P. M. S. S. Company's steamer, City

of Peking, goes round to Aberdeen Docks,

THE Dutch barque, Sourabaya Packet, which went round to Abardeen Docks for investigation, has been condemned. She was undocked this morning, but was unable to come round on account of the weather. She comes round to be broken up.

WE (N. C. D. News) hear Mr Herbert J. Allen goes to Newchwang, to act as Consul on leave. Mr Allen's post at Chinkiang is taken temporarily by Mr T. L. Bullock.

It is stated that a Mr Charles Smith and his brother, Sydney merchants, are being well entertained in Tokio by the Sangi and other high officers. If Jones and flying the Russian naval flag. It is believ-Robinson will only hurry up now, the farce can be performed to perfection, before the new regulations come into force as to receiving distinguished guests.

simple welcome. But we will venture PREPARATIONS have again been made, this to speak out our uncomfortable thoughts which we have stored in our hearts for afternoon, to meet what may come. many years, and we are thankful that river steamers have cleared out, with the Your Excellency will listen to the disexception of the Spark, to their usual places closure." It can scarcely be supposed of shelter when the weather looks threatenthat Mr Hennessy was ignorant of the ing. The Spark, at time of going to press, peculiar circumstances of foreign relations with Japan, and of the movement was still at her buoy, and showed no signs now being made by paid foreigners and of getting up steam. The Kowloon steamsubsidized foreign newspapers to obtain rights for Japan with which she is not yet fit to be entrusted. Neither does it steam-tugs Fame and Pilot Fish, has gone appointment from the Colonial Office to a place of shelter. Most of the steamers

made other preparations for a stiff blow. Junks and sampans are not to be seen on this side of the water at all, having cleared out toll Yau-ma-ti, Causeway Bay and other places of safety. As yet, no gun has been fired from the Commodore's ship, nor have any signals been hoisted at the Harbour Master's. The glass has to-day gone down very steadily, from about eleven o'clock a.m. till three o'clock; it was then standing at 29.74. At half-past five, the Barometer stood at 29.69, which is nothing to be seriously alarmed at. The weather is certainly very dirty, blustering, and squally, but it is only the usual and, we might say, expected weather at this season of the year. will be observed that the thermometer has not been over 79. The Hongkong Humane Society will hold themselves in readiness in case of need, and a muster of members will take place to-night at nine o'clock. We anticipate that their services will not be put to the test on this occasion, and that the dirty weather, now hanging around, will have cleared off in a

Heimann & Co. versus John Pitman, heard the other day at Hiogo, sought to examine defendant as to whether he was the principal and was being properly sued. The fol-

Q.—Are you in the employ of H. E. the Governor of Hongkong A .- Certainly not. Q .- Are you travelling at your own ex-

A. - Certainly. Q -Did you act under instructions from H. E. the Governor of Hongkong when you came to our office and engaged passages for him and his suite?

A.-No. I was not acting under his instructions. He has not the slightest idea that any action is going on at the present moment; unless he has been subported. Q .- Am I to infer, then, that the Governor will follow you about wherever you

like to take him? A .- You may infer anything you like. Q.—Will the Governor follow you about wherever you like to take him?

A .- I should think not. Q.—Why was the trip postponed until A.—Because your terms were so reasonable that I undertook to persuade the Governor to wait another day. I have been at the head of important steam-boat lines and have always had consideration for high

given free passes to such, and should always do so, if in my power. Q-You state that it was an after thought your remaining until Sunday, because you thought an extra \$50 would not be of much consequence?

officials, travelling, and have frequently

A. -Yes. Q .- You are now perfectly aware that he questi n of 500 for detention per day arose from a mutilated telegram? A .- I do not admit that it is a mutl lated telegram. I say that it is perfectly

intelligible. You have asknowledged that I have asked you what the demurrage per day would be, and you were to send me the reply to Kioto by telegram. That reply I received, stating that you would take he Governor and wait until Saturday evening and \$50; which I naturally concluded was the reply to my enquiry in the

HEDGE & Co.'s Weekly Shipping Report,

morning.

Pagoda Anchorage, 6th September :-Arrivals During the Week .- Aug. 31 Norden, from Hongkong; Sept. 1, Lapwing, from Sharp Peak; 2, Namoa, from Hongkong; 2, Ling Feng, from Amy; 3, Gylding, from Amoy; 4, Haeting, from Shanghai; 4, Cassandra, from Hongkong.

Departures During the Week .- Aug. 30. Killarney, for London; 30, Haeting, for Shanghai; 30, Kwang Tunz, for Hongkong; 31, Ulysses, for London; Sept. 3, Europe. for Shanghai; 4, Namos, for Hongkong 4, Dilpussund, for London.

Shipping in Port.-Irazu, Celia, Brema Norden, Lapwing, Ling Feng, Gylding, Haeting, Cassandra.

THE Examiner says that at present the Island of Saghallen contains only one small convict settlement near the Dores Post, for the most part consisting of naval and military offenders from Vladivostock. It is the intention of the Government to establish the Nihilists partly on the coast alongside a new port that is to be constructed, and partly inland, near the coal mines of the Saghalien Association. General de Witte, formerly Governor of Yakutsk, accompanies the Nijni Novgord as commandant of the settlement, and will not return to Russia until the arrangements have been got into band; but one has no heart in the pure fair working order. It is not probable that any more exiles will leave Odessa for the present, as the food supply of Saghalien is there in place of Mr Adkins, who goes home limited, and it will be necessary for the Government to furnish the arrivals with provisions from Vladivostock until the first crops bave been gathered in. Although still designated as a Moscow orniser, the Nijni Novjorod is to all intends and purposes a Government vessel, every individual on board being selected by the Admiral from the Black Sda Fleet, and the steamer ed that the vessel will remain out in the Pacific as guardahip to the settlement until relieved by the Kreutzer or some other man-of-war, when it will return home for fresh cargo. The authorities at Saghalien have already enacted, in anticipation of the arrival of the Nihilists, that any deports endeavouring to escape the island be shot, and that the same treatment will be ac corded to all accomplices in the evasion An English translation of the enactment has been presented to the captains of all the English and American vessels visiting Saghallen, in order to caution them against assisting in any way the expaps of the unhappy revolutionists from the island.

A CORRESPONDENT, lately returned from ferry Morning Star ceased to run, in an Australia, writes to an Indian paper to early part of the afternoon, and, with the say how much he has been struck with an arrangement on the Victorian Railways by which travellers are provided with the means of killing time at a very cheap rate. Hennessy arrive at such a conclusion

should place himself in a position which in the Harbour have got up steam and have At the chief stations are well-filled book. stalls where the usual yellow backed novel can be purchased for 2s.; and provided it is returned within three days the stallkeepers relund 1s. 9d. retaining only 8d. for the use of a book. Where long distances have to be covered many books can thus be read quietly through, without afterqualms of conscience as to extravagance.

> Among the various bygienic apparatus exhibited at the Parkes Museum, recently opened by the Home Secretary, are several sectional sketches from the Admiralty showing the systems of ventilation adopted in the monitors (such as H.M.S. Devastation and Glatton) the Victor Emanuel, employed as a hospital troopship off the West Coast during the Ashantee war, and the Scropis, one of the Anglo-Indian troopships, which last are really the only wellventilated vessels in her Majesty's service But there is also an original sketch of a ventilating system intended more particularly for first class passage steamships, working in, say the Cape, India, and Australian service. The plan is very simple, quite automatic, whenever the fires are alight, and it can moreover be modified to suit the requirements and peculiarities of invalids and hypochondriacs, some liking to be roasted and some, so to speak, to be "blown out of their bunks." This last is the design of Mr Harry Leach, Port Medical Officer, who tells us that he will be very glad to see anyone on the subject and explain the principle, as at present the catalogue is in this respect incomplete; and commercial matters, as we all know, glide on rapidly. But it appears to us that for such steamers as those employed in the Cape Line, i. c., when it is almost literally a fine weather passage nearly all the year round—so that the chief, and indeed only difficulty is to provide a constant current of clear air along the 'tween decks and in the cabins -the best way of accomplish. ing this is by "dragging" the foul air out and this Mr Leach's system is, we believe calculated to do very completely. Anyhow it is well worthy of a trial, and, according to the evidence of one of the chief Glasgow constructors, would be inexpensive and require no feeding. - Mitchell's Maritim

WITH reference to the Pig-tail Ordinano and the decision of Judge Field on the matter, the New York Herald has a article, in which it ridioules thus the vapouring of the S. F. Chronicle on the subject:-

We regret to observe that our esteemed contemporary, the San Francisco Chronicle promptly overrules Judge Field's law. The Ohronicle decides that the ordinance which requires the cutting off the queues of China men imprisoned for petty offenses is perfect ly valid. The case, we infer, will be appealed from the Chronicle to the Supreme Court of the United States, and from that tribunal t the full bench of California newspapers The point of our esteemed contemporary opinion is, that fine spun technicalitie should not be permitted to stand in the wa of doing substantial injustice to a China man when you have him between you thumb and finger. The right of a city ! pass laws making that which is petty mis deameanor in a Caucasian almost capits punishment when committed by a China man, is held by our esteemed contemporar to be perfect and indisputable. One ma sympathize with California in her desire be rid of the Chinese without going to sud lengths in defense of the cruelty and bar barism of a San Francisco ordinance, the is neither more nor less justifiable this would be a statute providing that all Chins men guilty of disorderly conduct should] burned at the stake.

Canton.

12th September.

-We can send you good tidings of t weather; the signs being of an early N. monsoon and exemption from cyclones violence, though an outburst of conside able strength may herald the approach

You have sent us very sad tidings t past two days from Cabul.

Unpromising as I cora dered the ne policy toward Affghanistan, yet as the sk ful negotiations of Major Cavagnari pr gressed there appeared a fair prospe that the temper of the passionate rad of that country would gradually yie to conciliatory and generous treatment the British authorities. Unfortunate there existed the rancor of domestic str in the present, to envenom the bit memories of the past and complicate the foreign relations. We hear in these echd from the great mountains the knell of t Ministry of Lord Beaconsfield, over welg! ed by reverses and revulsions on eve ance of political speculations at the m

CORRESPONDENCE

THE TRADE OF HONGKONG FRO THE SPEECHES OF H. E. J. POP HENNESSY. To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."

11th Sept. 1879 SIB,-" in the first place," said Mr He nessy, "I am officially connected, as Gove or of Hongkong, with the commerce of the place. Last year there passed through port shipping to the extent of 1,700,0 tons, and the value of these cargoes con not have been far short of \$500,000,00 Again, in the same speech, said Mr H nessy, "I have estimated the trade Hongkong last year at \$500,000,000; it is of interest to look at the auther records published by your Government. It will be seen from the above extra that Mr Hennessy poses as Governor Hougkong, and as such makes a few office

ntterances. When next we hear of Mr Hennessy is at Pakodate, in Yezo, (before the Cha ber of Commerce f), in company with Okuma contrasted with whom "Gladstor brilliant finance, and Bir Stafford Nor cote's success as chancellor of the Erched appear common-place." By what prod of reasoning and observation did

ship might feel inclined to send the case to

case. Before going into the case, however,

he devoted a few remarks to the evidence

roughly ashamed of himself for the lan-

guage he had used. No one could be more

sorry than he was that he had used such

language. No one could be more sorry than

he (Mr Dennys) was at her having to come

to this Court. No doubt Mrs Kyle came here

intending to tell the truth with regard to

this case: but his Worship knew from con-

stantly having evidence brought before

him, how the most truthful people in Court

were constantly contradicting each other,

on the most material points. Now, Mrs

Kyle was upstairs when the row began

and unless she was in a certain particular

position towards them she might never have

Worship's hands.

private citizen I meet you, for I am on the handle. leave of absence from my Government, and have no official businers of any kind here, the welfare of Hongkong, and especially in its commercial transactions with Japan." "About a month ago I mentioned in the Tokic chamber of Commerce that Hongkong was the largest depôt of trade in the British Empire abroad, and I quoted the figures given by my predecessor Sir Kichard MacDonnell that the annual value of that derôt trade is about \$500,000,000."

I regret to say I can see a considerable difference in the statements made at Tokio and those made at Hakodate, and also that they should be made by one who ought to on the Aperdeen Road on the 7th inst. bring exact information to the front.

ther in a false position in Japan during his | searched the house where they were arrested holiday; although it may have been pleas- but found nothing of a suspicious charant to receive such flattering attentions, I acter; he had confronted them with am at a loss to conceive how any man in the complainant in the first case, who his senses could receive such unfounded compliments, without putting the people The complainant in the second case right as to his real position amongst them, has gone to his native place and wil at the same time stating his utter powerless- not be back for a week or thereabouts ness to do anything to materially affect the The first defendant has just come out of country. It is clear that the Japanese have been led astray during the last three robbery at Yow-mab-tee. Witness does months, and this becomes painfully ap- not know much about the other two defenparent from the whole drift of the reply dants; they have described themselves as from the Osaka Chamber of Commerce to belonging to a salt junk. He asked for a the Governor of Hongkong. I do hope remand, as the defendants appear to answer most sincerely that they will soon see, that there has been a mistake somewhere, and start at once to put things right themselves, instead of trusting to those who cannot help them.

Yours,

Marine Court.

(Before H. G. Thomsett, Esq. R.N. and the Hon. C. B. Plunket.)

Ching Shau Tsoi, master of a cargo boat, was brought up yesterday on a charge of having no license, and with having left Victoria harbour without clearing at the Harbour-Master's Office.

Defendant was sent to gad for one day, and the cargo boat was consicated. The Magistrates have recommended the

case to His Excellency, the Governor, with a view to getting the latter part of the sentence remitted.

Police Intelligence.

Friday, Sept. 12.

Chan Tong-shing, a marine hawker, was convicted of buying a soldier's kit, the property of her Majesty the Queen, and was fined \$20. His Worship told the prisoner that it was a very bad case; and added that men of his class offered great temptations to soldiers and others.

Alfred Wilson and William Chalmers, belonging to the Victor Emanuel, were charged with creating a disturbance on board a sampan, the first prisoner being also charged with tearing a constable's uni-The second prisoner was discharged. The first was fined \$2 and ordered to pay \$1 amends to the constable, and fifty cents to the boatwoman, in default of payment, to go to gaol for ten days.

> (Before the Hon. C. B. Plunket.) Saturday, Sept. 13.

THEFT OF A JACKET. Lau Awa, charged with stealing a jacket

value seventy cents, from a house in East Street, was arrested by P. C. 42, Joseph White, saw the defendant running away, pursued by a number of people. The jacket was found in the leg of defendant's trousers.

Defendant, who had the appearance of being a working-man, said he took the Z jacket with the intention of pawning it, to enable him to make a present of a new

jacket to an inmate of a brothel. He was sent to gaol for one month wit hard labor.

A "WELL-DRESSED HEALTHY-LOOKING"

Hung Aze, charged with snatching two dollars and fifty cents from the hand of a young girl this morning, near the Central Fire Brigade station, admitted the charge and said he had had no rice to eat, and no work to do. He had been here for only five or six days.

His Worship remarked that defendant was a well-dressed healthy-looking man, who did not appear to have suffered from hunger. He sent him to gaol for three months with hard labor.

OBSTRUCTIONISTS.

an obstruction at the corner of East Street. Complainant stated that a temporary verandah had been erected, and a sort of cooking and eating house fixed up at the corner of East Street which caused a great

any right to put up such a stall. remove the obstruction.

purchasing a razor from a soldier of the could descend. 27th Inniskillings. Thomas Nobble, provest Evidence in the case was then called:-Geddes. The razor found on defendant of the 27th, who is confined to Barracks for men of "B" Company.

eight cents to get a drink with, and take He left these two mornings at 7 a.m. Monday." The Regimental number of by Keller, which are unfit for publication.

from the barber. Color-Sergeant Prentice stated that razors | Europeans in this Colony. from the Barracks. The defendant is the by Mr Dennys, said he had known Keller | did not so much wish his Worship to | mark next day. only Chinaman allowed in Barracks to for 8 or 9 years, and had been employed punish Mr Keller for what he had done, al- The Court :- There certainly was not on shave the men. He gave instructions that with him for six years. He was a quiet- though that was serious enough, but they him such a mark as would have been caused defendant should be watched. The razor tempered man. was found on him. He said he had taken | Cross-examined:—He never scolded me, in his career; he had proved himself a man violence.

"It is only," said Mr Hennessy, "as a reason for the number being teraped off body ever tell me of his striking anybody. position that were this not done he would be if his client were to be blamed for the leaving the Colony, he would get his money

away the rezor to sharpen it when he was not spoken of this matter. I was at Mr it was only a squabble, only a row, a fight fight was done, after Allen had run away, to return within a certain time. yet I cannot divest myself of all interest in stopped by some of the soldiers who took Dennys' office and he told me to come here. it from him. He had no witnesses to prove

payment one mouth's imprisonment with hard labor.

BIGHWAY ROBBERY AND ASSAULT. Chan Aching, Ip Ashau, and Cheong Ashau, were charged, (1) on suspicion of having robbed and beaten Liu Aynk, on the Stanley Road on the 80th of August, 1879; (2) with robbing Wong You Hing,

Inspector Lindsay stated that he arrested Mr Hennessy has placed himself altoge- the three prisoners on auspicion. had been unable to identify any of them. gaol after serving a term of two years for to the description given by the complainant in the robbery case of the Blat instant, and also because they were residing with a man who is charged with being concerned in the Aberdeen robbery. The case was remanded till Saturday next at ten o'clock. Defendants were ordered to enter into their per sonal recognisances in \$50 to appear on Saturday the 20th inst.

THEFF OF CLOTHES.

Lam Awah, a carpenter, charged with having, with others not in custody, assaulted Wong Yan Hiug, and stolen his clothes value \$1.50 on the Aberdeen Road on the 7th inst. (remanded from yesterday), was again brought up to-day and, further evidence being heard, the case was remanded til Monday so that the Inspector may be able to search for previous convictions against the defendant.

(Before O. V. Creagh, Esq.)

A CONFIRMED THIEF. Lai Achoi, remanded from yesterday, or a charge of stealing a glass bottle, value three cents, was brought up to-day, and said he had gone into a house in Wyndham Street, to look for a frie d; when he got inside, he found he had mistaken the house. He saw the bottle at the top of the stairs and took it, as he wished to raise a couple of cents to pay his passage to Yau ma-ti.

Prisoner, who was convicted of picking prokets in September 1877, and sentenced to three months with hard labor, was severely lectured by the Magistrate, and sentenced to four months' imprisonment with hard labor,

HIDDEN TREASURES. Tai a Ng, a blacksmith, was charged with of iron on the 12th inst.

P. C. Si, John Butlin, stated that he had attempt to get any proper remedy; simply a suspicions about the prisoner, and went to most cowardly and violent attack upon this his house and made a search. He found man who had done nothing he was four small pieces of iron on the table, and entitled to do. Mrs Kyle saw the whole affair on digging in the corner of the room fou d from beginning to end; they had heard the four iron plates, now in Court. Witness | what she had said about it. She told them went to the Hong Ram Docks and asked | Keller struck the first blow, and that the if the plates belonged to the Docks; they, second blow was also struck by Keller, He were claimed as the Company's property. | could assure the Court that it was not

to his house by a man who wanted to sell | could be prevailed upon to come here to-day. it to him; he refused to buy it, as he did There was not the slightest possible ground not think the man had got it honestly. for the statement of the defendant, that The man asked him to keep it for him, and | Mrs Kyle made use of any such language as he consented. When the constable came | Keller had asserted. She behaved as an to search his house, he showed him where woman with any amount of pluck would the iron was.

P. C. Butlin, recalled, said: - When I She remained there to see that he did not commenced to dig in the defendant's house. he moved off from the table and made for | done had he not been prevented. Mrs the door, where he was stopped by a Chi- Kyle had all through conducted herself nese constable. The defendant then said: -"The iron was brought to my house by a as Mr Keller had tried to make out.

man who had been in gaol." Prisoner was fined ten pounds (£10), in ence to contradict that of Mr Allen and default of payment three months' impri- Mrs Kyle. He came now to the threat of sonment with hard labour.

FOUR SUMMONSES AGAINST EUROPEANS-ASSAULT, PROVOKING A BREACH OF THE PEACE, ETC.

RYLE C. RELLER—ASSAULT, &C. This was a case connected with and arising | the dogs he submitted that the evidence of out of the two, -Allen v. Keller, and cross- Mr Allen, Mr Kyle and others showed that summons-heard yesterday and reported in the dogs were of such a nature that they our last night's paper under the above head- should always be tied up, or if loose that ing. Mr John Kyle, Ice Manufacturer, East they should be muzzled. The China-Point, summoned William Keller, Superin- | man who had been brought here to say tendent, East Point Distillery, for having (1) that he had never seen them bite anybody assaulted and beaten the wife of the com- had given his evidence in the groove that plainant, Margaret Kyle, and (2) used to- had been pointed out to him; but he sub-Hou Loung, a hawker, was charged by wards her threatening, abusive, indecent, mitted it was worth very little. Lastly he P. S. 43. William Staunton, with causing and insulting language with intent to proreferred to the evidence of character, as it voke a breach of the peace.

Mr Wotton appeared for the complainant: | had been compelled to resort to two miserable Mr Dannys for the defendant.

Mr Wotton, in opening the case, said his who knew almost nothing about him, for client, on behalf of his wife, summoned the some evidence as to his general character obstruction to passengers. No one had defendant for using towards her the most foul was the most damaging proof that he had and abusive, indecent and insulting language ever heard produced in any Court as to any Defendant admitted being the master of on the occasion out of which had arisen the man's character. It showed that he was the stall and was fined \$2, and ordered to | two charges heard yesterday. The language | utterly at a loss to produce any testimony used by Mr Keller was most foul and dis- which would have value with the Court. gusting, and degrading even in the mouth | Why did he not produce some European or of the worst blackguard it was possible to some respectable employee of the same com-A soldier's way of Raising the wind. imagine. The words used pointed to the pany as he was in? Why did he not pro-Chan A On, a barber, was charged with most degraded position to which a woman duce Mr Ramsetjee? He had been here a great number of years, ten years now, and

he was not able to produce one witness of sergeant, stated that he appeared to pro- Mrs Kyle, again sworn, deposed to the any weight as to his character. He (Mr secute in this case, by order of Colonel words used by Keller being so foul that she Wotton) had not been here ten years yet, could not repeat them. The words were but he believed, if he wanted to prove his formed part of the kit of private McCall, insulting, abusive and very indecent. So | character for sobriety or anything else, he much so she felt inclined to put her hands would be able to produce some better evidten days for having sold a portion of his to her ears to prevent her hearing them, ence than that Mr Keller had, doing his kit. The defendant has had leave granted She was still in dread of her life from best no doubt, laid before them. That him to enter the Barracks, and shave the Keller. Next day she came up town and evidence would go for precisely what it was stayed in the depot during the day. She worth, nothing. He assured the Court Mr Michael McCall, stated that on the 10th | went back in the evening with her husband. | Allen had not come into this Court, Mrs

A watchman employed by Mr Keller told led on to do some act that would bring a language he used towards Mrs Kyle and for back. Defendant stated that he was taking me to come here to-day. He and I have finish to his career. In the case of Newman not giving over the disturbance after the

during which he had been employed by him | Worship's hands; he would not endeavour to His Worship fined him \$5, in default of or with him as a watchman. He knew the dogs belonging to Keller. They were very good dogs. They were not vicious or ferocious dogs.

The records of the two previous convic- without fine or with fine. tions referred to yesterday were formally put in by Mr Wotton.

Mr Wotton then addressed the Court, dealing first with the case against Mr Allen and Mrs Kyle, in which the defendants were charged with having assaulted and beaten the complainant, Mr Keller. By the evidence of the complainant in that case he had endeavoured to bring out his reasons for taking out the summons, but, without going into the other cases, there was no assault on their part proved; the evidence was against him; the Chinaman was against him. He was satisfied his Worship would know how to deal with the case. come to the more serious summons, - Allen v. Keller. It was not so very long ago since they had one of the Inspectors here charging Mr Newman with a somewhat similar assault. Mr Newman was, as everybody in Hongkong knows, a very ferocious man; on certain occasions he lost all control over his temper, and whether in a simple row or a fight, he hardly knew what he was doing. Now he thought Mr Keller was after some such nature as that man; he was undoubtedly a man of the most violent passions; he was entirely without any control over himself, and as had been amply proved to the Court, he was a most foul-mouthed man. He (Mr Wotton) did not suppose the Court had ever heard-he had knocked about the world a considerable time and he certainly had never heardsuch language ever deposed to in a Court as having been used to any respectable person by any one who, as he supposed the defendant did, claimed to be a decent member of society. According to Mr Allen's evidence Keller was the first to commit an assault. Undoubtedly he did commit an assault upon Allen and threw him down on his back, striking him once or twice-twice according to the evidence, but whether it was once or twice it was immaterial. Had it not been for the Chinamen who pulled Keller back and restrained himfrom continuing his murderous attack on Mr Allen it was, he thought, ver likely Allen would not have been here to-day to tell this story. It had been attempted to show that Keller had been aggravated and brought up to this high state of temper by some words which arose about those iron hoops and piping. No words arose about that, except that Mr Allen told him that

seen either of them with a stick in his hand. He did not desire, in he slightest, to suggest that her evidence in that case was untrue. But everything else went to show that Mr Allen had in his hand the stick produced. The men were nothing like a match to begin with; Allen would never have provoked a fight as he did by saying "what business of that is yours? and so one-"You will not bluster me &c, in a quarrelsome tone, unless he had had he had no right to do that. Mr Allen acted some weapon, such as this, to equalise affairs perfectly correctly. Mr Keller had no right between himself and one so much his supeto move anything from that right of way. rior in size and strength as Keller was. The so long as the passage to which he was blow Mrs Kyle described was a blow that no entitled to was clear. He says he was meaone would ever give save when he desired suring. What had that to do with it? He to ward off a cut from a weapon with one hand only had a right of way and nothing else. and strike with the other. There was no doubt Certainly he had no right to move anything Allen struck the first blow, and that with there, far less to break anything, no right to the stick. Keller got the stick away from damage property. If he was wronged he Allen when he was on the ground. He held being in unlawful possession of a quantity | had a remedy; he had no right to take the it was unwise in Mrs Kyle to mix herself up law into his own hands. But there was no in this fight; she ought to have obtained assistance—there were lots of coolies about and separated the two men. It was especialy unwise in her, when Mr Allen was within the house and virtually free from danger, Defendant stated that the iron was taken | without very great difficulty that Mrs Kyl

to stand there calling out to Mr Keller "Bad man !" and all the rest of it and nagnagging at him. He did not say for a moment that his client was right in using the language he had done, but the Court must take into consideration the position of the man who used it. What was the foulest language in the mouth of a man in some positions in life was the ordinary language other men would use amongst themselves. He did not say his client was in the habit of using such expressions as had been repeated have done. She did not leave the place. here to-day. They were plainly enough manufactured for the occasion. Some of the kill Mr Allen, as she believed he would have language used simply meant nothing. There was really no imputation in it. It was simmost bravely and most properly, and not her interference in trying to save Mr Allen from a thrashing. Other expressions, foul There was not the smallest atom of evidusing the revolver. Keller admits that he did grievance Mr Keller had as to the closet, say something about a revolver. Mr Allen told the Court he heard Keller call to his boy .- "Bring my revolver and I will shoot this hound." He admitted he had a revolver in his room and ammunition too. Was this not threatening to shoot? With regard to

fairly in the witness-box. Mr Dennys. Most fairly. Mr Dennys submitted that as he had forto this language, and as there was therefore | dogs. As he had said before there was no | success of the crops. A time!y fall of rain was called. The fact that the defendant only the one witness to the words, he should doubt whatever about the assault. It was has intervened and there, too, prospects not be held strictly to the words that had a very unprovoked and a very ferocious as- are favorable. Chinamen, the one a cooper the other a man showed the general tendency of the language. | the time and the arrival of the police, it officials there do not reem to be putting Mr Dennys next referred to the right of the might have been a much more serious themselves about much to help the poor parties to the ground on which the row took affair. The defendant in this case was starving masses, the only parties who seem place. Mr Jack had tried to get a settle- plainly enough a man of very violent tem- to be working with a will, being the ment of the case; the defendant had been to per, and the Court was quite satisfied he Christian Missionaries. the solicitor to get it settled; it was still did use the language and force described the Distillery had the same right to the stated. As regards the ferocious dogs he serious drawback being the attacks of ground as the fee-house; and the people of the | did not think there had been any evidence | cholera, which plague will not be got rid up against the Distillery wall. He had of ferocious. Any dog, even well-trained sport- has been ascertained, and in consequence, course no right to break anything, but that | ing dogs, would rush in when they saw their | only one British regiment will remain there.

(Mr Dennys) had tried to treat Mrs Kyle most

Chinese water-closet too was a most objecroom of Mr Keller.

Mr Keller came. Mr Dennys: That has nothing to do with inst. he wished to sell his razor to de- She was afraid to stay there without him | Kyle had not come into Court, to seek re- it. Mr Keller had been to the Police Court fendant, who was unwilling to buy it. on account of Keller. Her busband leaves | venge. They simply desired that their lives | that day, had got the coolies punished for Witness then said to defendant,-"Give me very early in the morning, as a rule 4.30. and safety should be protected by the law. indecent bathing and had been recommended. They had both stated in the witness box to go to the Supreme Court about the water the razor, and I will pay you back next | Mr Allen deposed to the exact words used | that they considered and fully believed that | closet. He went home to make certain their lives were jeopardized, that if this man required measurements. He had no cause to witness was on the razor at that time; it | Cross-examined :- He said the coolies | were not held firmly by the law, he would be angry with anybody and would never have has been scraped off since; he does not spoke of Keller as a very bad man when they continue to annoy them and perhaps kill them, assaulted Allen had he not been provoked. know who scraped the number off and does | were in the Chinese quarters; he did not | in one of his fits of furlous behaviour. They | Allen provoked him by his rude and blusnot remember how much money he got know whether they understood the words. | were not here for revenge. Mrs Kyle was | tering language; he admitted himself that He hoped not, for the good name of the here simply at the instigation of her hus- he spoke somewhat angrily. And as he conband; it was with the greatest difficulty she | tended, Allen struck the first blow. That have been lost very frequently of late Un Asing, cooper, Queen's Road, called could be persuaded to come here. They was with the stick. His Worship saw the

certainly desired that he should be checked by a blow from this stick, if given with any find another surety in \$200.

that it began with; but what was it finish- still Allen began the fight, and it was he Chan Atung had known Keller 41 years, ed up with? He now left the case in His that should be punished. Mr Wotton for that, wanted to make out that his client should persuade him one way or other. His Worbe hanged like Newman,-

him well.

the Supreme Court. He might under Ordiaance No. 16 of 1875 order imprisonment His Worship: Or fine without imprison-Mr Wotton: Precisely. His Worship had and ammunition in two minutes; but he took | according to section 13. full power in the matter. With regard to no step whatever in that direction. If the the degs he referred his Worship simply to | complainant desired any weight to be atthe Ordinance No. 14 of 1845. He asked tached to his calling to his boy, he should him for the sake of all concerned to deal have brought the boy or proved he was there. with the case in such a manner as would be These words were simply idle words with her; it is as great an injury as a blow. a check upon this man's very wild career. no meaning in them, no motive but to He submitted that the summonses at the frighten Allen the more. Even when upinstance of Keller ought to be dismissed; stairs in the evening he had not got his reaid, that at the instance of the Chinaman volver out. As to the threat about "doing having been dismissed, there were only the for them" there was not the slightest tinge two in which he appeared for the complain. of evidence to show that he meant or that ants to be dealt with. He left them in his anybody could fairly understand him to mean killing any one. He simply meant Mr Dennys said he would certainly not fol- that he would give Allen a good hammering low in the same strain as had been adopted by if he got him out there again. Words with the legal adviser of the plaintiff: he would a serious meaning-when spoken in cool blood not try to make out that Mr Allen was had really no meaning when spoken by a another Newman, bound to be hanged, and man in the excited state Keller was in an awful scoundrel. All that he would try to | when fighting. This was further proved make out was that Mr Keller's story, as told to by his saying to Mr Kyle,-"I hav the Court by him as complainant in the first | done for you twice before," meaning simply case, was in the main true and correct, and done hurt to the Ice-house people. As to was borne out by the evidence given by Mrs the dogs there was no evidence whatever Kyle and the other statements made in the that they were ferocious. Three of them round the man and he got one insignificant Dogs would always be attracted by a of Mrs Kyle. His client must feel thofight. The whole case was exaggerated from one end to the other. It was made out to be a most frightful case, whereas these fights were occurring every day in

> Mr Allen, as an angel of innocence. Mr Wotton: I never said anything about my client being an angel, nor about your client deserving to be hanged. wished him well out of it.

> town. Mr Wotton had delighted in paint-

ing the defendant Mr Keller as a man who

ought to be hanged and his own client,

Mr Dennys had only now to refer to the evidence of character. Mr Wotton said,why was not some European gentleman brought forward? - why was not Mr Ramsettjee brought? Well, he must say he never himself knew an European gentleman of the name of Ramsettjeer

Mr Wotton: Or Mr Dickie? Mr Dennys: Mr Dickie has nothing to do with the Distillery. I don't see why his name should be used in the case. Mr Jack had this man under him for years and should have known him. He had nothing to say against him, but kept him on. He was kept on by those who came after Mr Jack and was now acting as manager. Mr Jack, backed up Mr Keller in the matter of the drain. Mr Wotton: The only one proof against the rum, probably.

Mr Dennys, continuing, said that had M Welsh, another European friend of the defendant's, not been away he would have been able to have given the best of characters. The evidence of these Chinese wa valuable as relating to his conduct as manager of that large establishment where

so many more employed. His Worship then gave judgment in the three cases. With regard to the first case (Keller. v. Allen, assault, &c.) he was satisfied that the story of Allen was substantially true, that he did not use a stick, because it was supported by the evidence of the Chinese witness, who, although he was now under Allen, had formerly served under the complainant, and by the way he gave his evidence showed an entire absence of animus against the defendant. He said he did not wish to press the summons that had been taken out in his name against Mr Keller, and also said that he did not know whether the blow he received was an intentional one or not. His evidence was supported by Mrs Kyle's and Allen's, and the evidence of the plaintiff was rebutted to a certain extent by circumstances, inasmuch as there was no mark on his arm ply a coarse way of taunting Mrs Kyle with | such as would, to his (the Magistrate's) mind, his attention to her, so as to take him off the row began with Keller, and he therefore sadly wants a harb ur. his object, -to get hold of Mr Allen. He dismissed the first case.

With regard to the summons of Allen v. good. In a few districts excess of rain has Keller there were three charges-(1) assault, done considerable damage, but the harvest The Magistrate: Certainly you did that, (2) using threatening, abusive and insulting generally promises to be a fair average one. language calculated to provoke a breach of In the Central Provinces and Rajpootana, the peace, and (3) keeping and allowing to the rainfall had been rather light, and borne to bring Mrs Kyle to refer in any way be at large unmuzzled, vicious and ferocious some doubts were entertained as to the been given in the witness box by Mr Allen. sault; and had it not been for the inter-He was willing to admit the words given ference of the coolies and those about at latest advices, as bad as ever, and the lying over. Rightly or wrongly he believed and injure the complainant in the way settling themselves quietly; the only latter had certainly no right to put anything laid before him that the dogs were generally of. At Lundi Kotal, a scarcity of water was purely accidental and only 30 cents master in a fight of this kind. He did not | What of the Tube Wells which were of damage was done. He had a decided right | think it had been proved that the dogs were | such service to our army in Abyssinia? At to take the hoops away from that wall. The dangerous to the public or that they were Ali Khel especially, cholera continues to likely to bite anybody. But Mr Allen had harass us. In Cabul, too, the regiments tionable thing, right opposite the sitting been bitten and was entitled to amends for lately returned from Herst are suffering that. The defendant would have to pay \$5 heavily, although the Envoy's own party Mr Wotton: It was there long before for that. With regard to the assault he keep well. would have to pay a fine of \$30, in default | In the Rumpa district, too, we are 21 days' imprisonment, and further, which fighting two enemics. The rebels might was of more importance-for, as the solicitor | be caught and the disturbance brought to for the plaintiff had said, they were con- au end, but it is a dircult thing to fight cerned more in protection being granted against a fever which lays up entire them for the future than in his punishment regiments in hospital. The latest telegram for the past—he would be bound over in his own recognizances in \$500 to be of good contemplation to replace two regiments. behaviour for twelve months.

Both Solicitors were heard on this sentence, Mr Wotton desiring, besides his own recognizances in \$500, that defendant should find a surety (a householder) in \$250; and Mr Denlong a period for any one to consent to become surety for any one. His client had no | way they are hampered by counter and rich friends.

It away to sharpen it, but could give no I never saw him strike any man, nor did any. of such a dis- Mr Dennys, continuing, said that even the money. Of course, in the event of his baress the men in the field.

Mr Wotton: On making oath he is not The Magistrate: There is a regular form

His Worship, with regard to the third charge, that brought by Mr Kyle for his Mr Wotton: Nothing of the sort. I wish | wife, said hedid not think any assault had been made out. But the charge of using threat-Mr Dennys, referring to the threat of ening, abusive, indecent and insulting lanusing the revolver, said there was absolutely guage was fully made out. Worse language nothing in it. Had he wanted to do any- one could not well imagine. He imposed for thing of the kind he could have got revolver | this offence the full penalty £5 (five pounds)

Mr Dennys: There has been no injury The Magistrate: It is an injury to a

woman to have such language spoken to Mr Wotton: It is a much greater injury than a blow to a man.

The Magistrate: Certainly. £5 or 14 days. The Chinaman's case against Keller being withdrawn, this finished these summonses.

Japan.

YOKOHAMA.

(From Japan Gazette.) Preparations are being made in the imperial arsenals for the eventuality of war, and the gunpowder factory is to be at once increased in size,

The Fuso Shinshi thinks that there is a probability of his Excellency Ito, minister of the Home Department, resigning his position in consequence of the action taken by the Government in regard to the present difficulty with China, which was entirely the opposite of the view his Excellency took of the question.

We understand that departures from San Francisco and Hongkong by steamers of the P. M. S. S. Co. and O. & O. S. S. Co. will hereafter be at i_tervals of three weeks -the new schedule commencing with the departure of the Gaelic, August 23rd, from San Francisco, and with that of the Belgic to sail from Hongkong September 11th. The Choya Shinbun announces that his Excellency Inouye, minister of public

works, will leave Japan for England on government business in the beginning of September Toe plan of the proposed new imperial palace is completed. The estimated cost of

the structure is one million yen. The present epidemic in Japan seems to have had one good effect, if no more, upon the local authorities in Tokio, as it has opened their eyes to the state of the water pipes which have been condemned, and new American made pipes will be laid throughout the city-as soon as they can be imported. A committee has been appointed to see to the carrying out of this work.

Cholera is said to be very bad in Ishikawaken. It is said that one village formerly contained three hundred and twenty-three inhabitants, and the epidemic had carried off three hundred. In another village all the inhabitants died but two.

The native papers announce that an official letter has been received by the Government from Hanabusa, Charge d'Affaires for Japan in Korea, stating that the Korean Government have consented to open the ports of Moto Yamatsu and Kiyemono to trade with Japan,

The Choya Shinbun says that the A. E. Nordenskjold-was wrecked during a fog on the 5th August about seven ri from Hamanaka, Yezo, on a rock named Tanguiwa. Her boilers and keel are much damaged. The local authorities of Nemuro rendered great service in saving the lives of all on board.

We learn that Don Mariano Alvarez, Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General for his Majesty the King of Spain, will shortly leave Japan and be succeeded by Don Castillo y Figuer s.

INDIAN ITEMS.

The harbour works at Madras are making steady progress, the expenditure to end of May having amounted to Rs 27,39,754, have been left by a heavy blow, (as he and from local reports, there was good work said it was) from the piece of wood produced. to shew for this ontlay. A late storm has disgusting and filthy though they were, he It was quite evident ill-feeling had existed unsettled the foundations somewhat, but submitted he could not be punished for. between the parties, or that there had been not to the extent expected by the engineers The form some of them took arose from the such a want of good-feeling, that only an from the nature of the work. Were the opportunity was wanted for a break-out. | work solid masonry, executed with the help bathers, &c. Mrs Kyle herself gave the He thought Allen's words were less civil than of coffer dams, the shaking of the plainest and most full reason for Mr Keller | they might have been, but Keller could not foundations would be fatal to success; but using this bad language,-"He wanted me have expected to be treated in a very polite the blocks composing the breakwater being to go away." There was no attempt at an manner if he had been knocking down and dropped into their places so as to form a assault; he never advanced towards her; he damaging the property of Allen; he might sort of quasi natural wall, it was to be simply hoped to drive her away by this have fairly expected a few rough words if expected that they would get moved about language, believing it was no business of he did not make any apology or offer to make a little by storm a stations. We trust the hers, not the place for her. He never turned any amends to Allen. He was quite satisfied work will be overried to success, as Madras

The harvest prospects are, as a rule, still

The famine in Cashmere is, according to

Matters in Afghanistan seem to be

from Madras (17th) tells us that it is in which are suffering from fever, viz the 17th and 29 h. The majority of the police are prostrated, and the extra police sent when the rebellion broke out, have nearly all resigned or absconded. A third enemy nys contending that twelve months was too has appeared on the scene. The authorities on the ground complain bitterly of the contradictory orders from the higher re-His Worship said he would order him to gious of Ootscamund. The rebellion and its concomitant evils are bad enough. Mr Dennys said his client would deposit without all this bungling being added to

A MAN WITHOUT ENTHUSIASMS. (From Scribner's Monthly.)

I think that neither fof us could have analysed or satisfactorily explained our mutual attraction," but it is certain that my old class-mate Manson and I were fast friends. He was a most loveable fellow, but had begun, long before our college course came to an end, to show that apparant lack of interest in life which distinguishes what we call a blase man; and this exasperating.

smoking-room of a Pacific steamer were talking about one of our fellow-passengers—rather a poor specimen of this class then of the class itself; and the oldest member of the little group, who had been lighting his eigar very deliberately with the little wire which one dips in spirits of wine, resumed his seat with the remark, delivered with great emphasis-

for a young man to have no enthusiasms." The expression brought Manson to my together.

said, "fortunate in his choice of a father," and I feared that the tendency which I have | that we might compare their performance at | and so filled with rage at our antagonists mentioned would be developed by a life of a target. Manson, to my amusement, added that I could only with difficulty control virtual idleness; and when we had parted, to the armory an elephant rifle, carrying a myself sufficiently to aim deliberately; but letters, and those of mutual acquaintances, from Ceylon, and his own old Kentucky celeration of his pulse. As regularly as there was every reason to believe that my hunting rifle, which he had been "backing," clock work he took the gun from the Chinaforebodings were correct. He made a short he said, against all others. I laughed at man, and never fired a second before his trip to Europe, a region which he des- this battery (little thinking what I was to aim was perfect. We rested a short time cribed as "slow," and then nominally owe to it), and throw in a couple of revolvers at last to take a survey of the situation. entered on a business life. His abilities to complete our assortment. were excellent, and his perceptions quick, but after he had been for some time partner in a firm, a friend wrote me that when he met him in the street, and asked him where

his office was, he received the reply—

I've been there."

India to Europe. We had a fine steamer whiskers—was in the Residency at Lucknow, he was a good shot and they could not spare season, and bore for the North Shore. Sepoy, and then sink back again. All these aft to speak to me. men had been through terrible experiences, but they were delighted at going home, two pieces junk come. Mi thinkee he no in a scrap of buckskin and rammed it careand were generally in the highest spirits, good junk. Mi fear he b'long lalle-loon I remember that they would not "turn in" (they are ladrones or pirates). Mi askee. at all the night that we were running up that lowdah—he mouf no speakee ploppa the Gulf of Suez, and they were eager to (his mouth does not answer me properly) get ashore in the morning. We went up to He say junk b'long he flen (is his friend). the hotel, built around a courtyard, and Mi welly fear he no good man." found a Frenchwoman singing "Il-Bacio" in the shrillest of voices to the accompani- We had changed our course and were run- bullet through the head of one gunner, just ment of sundry instruments played by com- ning west with the wind on our beam. They patriots in fez caps. Even the squalid were coming towards us, but both consider- heard the report of Manson's rifle and the bazaar seemed preferable to this, and we ably to the north, and one more so than the were turning to go thither, when I saw, other. Their character was unmistakable, leaning against a pillar, my old friend Man- as was the expression on the lowdah's face. son; and but that he had a "puggery" on He spoke a few words of pidgin English his hat, he looked for all the world just as | and on my telling him to turn, said with a he had looked many times at a performance | grin : of "Trovatore" or "Favorita" in the old days in Boston when the supernumeraries meet him, presented him at once to my party, and insisted on his going to Cairo ly, it is the approach of Chinese pirates. with us. He assented with the remark that had been at Suez. My companions appreciated his fine qualities, and as they grew better acquainted were disposed to "chaff" him a little about his eccentricities. Some time before we reached our destination he had been telling us of his experiences on arrival in Egypt. He had intended to go to Bombay, but had changed his mind at Suez the day before we arrived.

Cairo," said he, "called it an epitome of the and replied in a rapid Chinese sentence, and Arabian Nights, Portal of the Orient, and with a chuckle. all that sort of thing. I began to think that I might amuse myself for a day there. Our steamer was late; we were sent through

as we rolled into the station I remember that Wing, not a bad sailor himself, told them. away. one of the party awakened him by shouting | Manson put the helm hard down and in a

water? Holy Moses!"

Gomorrah will change cars !" . that our only sight of the Pyramids was have obeyed more promptly and intelligentsteamer, and read it carefully, so that we | this day I remember how the pidgin English | were as eager as schoolboys. We were contrasted with the grim nature of the comcraning our necks to get the first sight, and munication) to make it clear to the helmstwo or three of us cried out, "There they man that if the boat went one inch to leeare!" Manson had been leaning back in ward of her course, and to the two sailors his seat with an expression of weariness on that if they moved, except under orders, his countenance. He raised himself slightly from the positions in which they were placed with his hands, took one look, and sank back in his old place with the remark, "One men. more sensation gone!"

ture produced by "punkahs" hung over tee (all right)! Mi can do." desks, dining-tables, and beds-indeed in every practicable situation. The despotio, implacable sun rose each morning as if invigorated for a renewed career of persecution, and mocked at bamboo shades, blinds, and even tiled roofs. Crews of vessels coming up the river were driven from aloft, and strong men, like the little Shunamite only hope was in their being so far to leeboy in Scripture, cried out-"My head, my ward, and in the range of our rifles. I was head!" In the latter part of September | perfectly sure of my man, and there was came the first relief-cool nights, then at positively none in my whole acquaintance last some refreshing days. I was dressing whom I would so readily have with me as one morning with a serene satisfaction in the thought that I might put on a flannel tante Manson. He shook me by the hand, instead of a linen coat, when my "boy" announced "One pieces gentleman hab got his ordinary onedown side, wantchee see you." Stretched on an extension chair on the verands, I found,

give him a moment before late afternoon. but be found another lazy man who would play bezique with him for hours at a stretch. and declared himself quite content.

take two or three days' holiday and carry "Well, gentlemen, it's a dreadful thing out a cherished plan of a boat-trip on the she fell off visibly and lost way before the Yangtse, and Manson agreed to accompany me. We had a large "houseboat" of Chido not know why I had not nese model and rig-a fair sailer, and very thought of him before, but reminiscences | comfortable; and our two Canton boys, Ah | elephant rifle," said Manson, "but I can now crowded in rapidly upon me and I sat | Wing and Ah How, and our cook were sure | try. Let us both fire continually at the for some momente looking out at the blue to give us good living. I was obliged, on steersmen." We did so, with varying sucwaves of the Pacific, and oblivious of the account of the illness of my old "lowdah" cess. Ah How and the cook loaded rapidly nice points of the discussion. Finally, it or captain, to engage a new one at short and well, but the rifles were soon somewhat seemed opportune to me to narrate to the notice. I did not know much about him heated, and the breech-loaders missed fire party some of the circumstances under and did not like his looks, but I never several times. The junks were heavily which my friend and I had been thrown dreamed of any trouble with him or the manned and could quickly supply the place He was, as our old school-master once of Enfield rifles belonging to the volunteers | helmsmen, although we pierced it more and two Sharps' from the hong, thinking than once. I began to feel terribly wolfish, and I only knew of his doings through his very heavy ball, which he had brought my friend never showed signs of an ac-

Wongpoo, or Shanghae River, that pleasant we were still quite a long way from afternoon. To appreciate the cool breeze Paoushan. There was nothing for it but from the south-west one must have endured to go to work again, and we did. For ten the sufferings of the summer, and it seemed | minutes or more we kept up an incessant "I don't know. They've moved since to blow rather from some breezy upland "at fire, and although we evidently did much home," than from the low-lying, damp damage, the distance between us and them was travelling some years later from paddy-fields. As we left the settlement had been perceptibly lessened. We must behind I felt like a boy having his first soon expect to hear the report of jingals. from Calcutta, and some most agreeable holiday, and even fancied that the very It came in a moment more, and the clumsy people on board. It was just about the time ordinary sunset reminded me of some of the ball fell but little short of us. Manson that some of the officers who had served in gorgeous ones which I had seen in more turned to me, still cheery and cool. the Mutiny were getting their furloughs, favoured latitudes. We passed Woosung and fine fellows they were. My room-mate and the dilapidated earthworks below, -a stout, jolly-looking man with red side- rounded Paoushan Point, and ran a long way before we anchored for the night. and was suffering from a wasting disease, but the morning we were under way in good believe we shall get rid of this junk. Since him; and he used to tell me how, when they | had our coffee and toast, and were sitting had loaded his rifle, they would prop him aft, when Ah Wing, my favourite servant, up on his mattress until he could sight a las plucky a boy as ever wore a pigtail, came

"Master," said he, "jussee now mi see

I ran forward and looked at the two junks.

"No wantchee go back Shanghae.".

There was not a moment to lose. I had were all from our class. I was delighted to | even-time to explain matters to Manson. If anything can make one think and act quickjumped down the companion-ladder, seized he could not be more bored there than he a large revolver, loaded and capped, concealed it under coat, and told Ah Wing to puffing along toward us In five minutes come forward with me. As I passed Manson, who was coolly smoking, and asked no | Lieut. Graham's jolly face over her rail. questions, I whispered.

word, in case of need." could command, to tell the lowdah that he

"Fellows talked to me about Grand him to turn around. He was off his guard,

"He talkee no wantchee," said Ah Wing. The man was nothing to me at that moment but a mad dog. Why I did not blow express, remaining ten minutes in the Cairo his brains out I do not know. I had backed the Orient, looking with sleepy eyes through sort of belaying pin. I think I even calcudown the little hatch, which I secured. The pointed at the Chinamen until doomsday, in his ear, "Passengers for Sodom and moment we had come about, the sails were below, and made everything tidy, and we drawing, and we were well to windward, had hardly rounded Paoushan Point when We had hardly time to see the mosque of and under full headway. I gave my revol- Ah Wing came up and said-Mehemet Ali and buy some attar of roses, ver to Ah Wing, with directions as to what when we were hurried off to Alexandria, so he was to do, and no "Caucasian" could from the train. None of us were "griffins," ly. We dragged the lowdah aft, and pin- Lieut. Graham and a couple of his officers but those majestic structures command in- | ioned his hands and feet, in anticipation of | terest at all times, and then we had borrowed his coming to himself. Manson had the that wonderful book, "Our Inheritance in helm, and I asked him to give it to one of the Great Pyramid," from the captain of the the crew. Ah Wing was then told (and to -covered by the revolver-they were dead

"You sabe tlue? (you perfectly understand)" I asked Ab Wing.

He was one of the few Chinamen who The summer of 186-was an unusually have what the plainsmen happily call sand, hot one in China. - Residents of Shanghae or dogged grit, and I saw it in his eye as he passed their time in an artificial tempera- cocked the revolver and replied, "Alla lich-

> "At your leisure," said a cool voice, "perhaps you will tell me what this is all about," and Manson lighted a fresh cheroot. I explained to him that we had barely escaped destruction by treachery, and were even then in a dire strait. We could not expect to sail as fast as the pirates, and our my old friend, the blase, indifferent, diletand said in a cheery voice, wholly unlike

"All right, old fellow, we'll beat them." A more impetuous, though equally brave

on descending, my friend Manson. Respon- man would have been far less efficient. ding to my delighted and surprised Indeed, nothing could have been finer than greetings, he told me that he had suddenly his behaviour. The rifles, six in number. made up his mind to visit the Far East, and were brought up and laid said by side on had started without reflecting that he would top of the cabin. Ah How told me that he following information :-reach India and southern China at just the "sabe loadee that gun," and, to my wrong time. He had been nearly dead with | great surprise, our old fat cook ("Buddha. heat, narrowly escaped a sun-stroke at Can- | we used to call him, as his countenance ton, and was caught in a typhoon between expressed the idea of eternal silence and Manila and Hongkong. I had a room made | rest), volunteered his services in this line ready for him, found him a good Canton as well. Then we settled down to our work. servant, and introduced him at the Club. no old I aladin or Viking ever more col at times to a degree at once amusing and He was unanimously voted a success. To lected and deliberate, and at the same time people as busy as we all were with the new showing more of the gaudium ce taminis Not long ago a party of us in the pleasant season's teas a perfectly lazy man was a than our old used up bored member of the refreshing spectacle, and his languid indif- class of 185. Could we keep those junks ference and dry conversation were declared out of jingal range until we reached a place extremely "good form." We could hardly of safety? They had high sterns, and the steersman could be plainly seen. Manson took his Kentucky rifle, knelt down away aft and aimed slowly and carefully. Almost simultaneously I succeeded in "drawing a In a few weeks I made up my mind to head" on a large man in the bow of the junk nearer to us. Just as the rifles cracked dead steersman could be replaced. Nor wasithe large man again visible.

"I am afraid I can't do as well with the crew which he engaged. There was a gun- of those whom we shot. They also arrack in the cabin, and I had put in a couple | ranged some kind of protection for the and could not disguise from ourselves that I shall never forget the sail down the it was serious. The junks were nearer, and

> "I believe there is a foreigner there, said he, "who is directing and inspiring them. He has escaped us thus far. If can get a sight of him and can hit him, I you picked off that last steersman of the hindmost one, she has fallen off decidedly. Well that is not so bad," as a jingal bal struck the mast. He asked Ah How to let him load the Kentucky rifle himself, and measured out the powder, wrapped the ball fully home. Then he knelt down and watched his chance. All this time Ah Wing had kept his eyes and the revolver on the steersman, and our boat had done her best. The jingal balls were getting uncomfortably frequent, and it was only a small satisfaction to have sent an Enfield as he was getting his sight. All at once quiet remarks from him.

> "Habet !" I saw the junk fall off, saw manifest confusion on board, saw an opening for two or three good shots, and had seized a fresh gun, when I heard Ah How cry,

"Master, hab got steamer welly near. Hardly one of us had glanced ahead for half an hour. As for the steersman and the crew, they had clearly but one thought, and that was—to save their hands. It was with a strange feeling of relief and satisfaction that I saw H.M. gunboat Petulant she was alongside, and I saw my friend

"What the deuce is the row, old fellow?" "Stand by the helm, and wait for the he asked in a perplexed way. I explained as briefly as possible, and told him that I I told Ah Wing, in as mild a tone as I thought we had almost finished the job. but he was welcome to the rest of it. He had misunderstood me, and that I wanted | could hardly wait for me to finish my story, "You won't come with us, then? Well,

good bye, old fellow. See you in Shanghae. Full speed ahead! Beat to quarters! Look

sharp now, and clear away the bow-gun!" In less than five minutes we heard its report, and saw the shot crash into the junk's side. We had had fighting enough station, and all that I saw of the Portal of up to the rail and could put my hand on a for that day and concluded to push on for home. The junk had gone about, but we the window of the railway carriage, was an lated the force of the blow that laid him knew that they were doomed, and the roar Englishman in a tweed suit and a sun-hat, out on the deck, before that villainous grin of the broadside soon informed us that it standing before a refreshment bar and call- was off his face. There were five men in would be quick work. Ah Wing never ing out, "Two and sixpence for a bottle of the crew. One was steering, two I pitched moved. He would have kept revolver Soon after that we went to sleep, and just others, thoroughly frightened, did as Ah had I not told him that he might put it

> Ah How and "Buddha" took the guns "That cook makee enquire what thing

you likee chow chow" (eat), We had a jolly dinner the next night. came just in time. They had handed the survivors of the junks' crows over to the Chinese authorities, in whose care our rascally lowdah also was. They had made short work of their fight, and had no casualties. When the cloth was removed I tried to get Manson to make a speech, but the only thing I could get him to say was that he was never less bored in his life than

during the skirmish. I have not seen him for years. He drifts between the Old and the New World, and when I last wrote to him I quoted Hawthorne's expression about the danger of doing so until the only inheritance left him in either was the six feet for his final resting-place. But, as I had before insisted to my group in the smoking-room, it is a great mistake to judge by appearances, and I am surer of nothing than that I shall never see a finer fellow, on this side of Jordan, than my friend, the man without enthusiasms.

Unhappy is the man for whom his own mother has not made all mothers venerable: -Richter.

MEN show their character in nothing more clearly than by what they think laughable. — Goetha.

William Woodard, milkmen, of Somerville, of Hop Lee at Charleston A dispute arose about the payment of a bill, and four Chinamen assaulted the two men with an axe. The men fled, and the Chinamen pursued and killed Hubbard. Woodard is badly out. The Chinamon were arrested. on the road.

TELEGRAPHIC CONFERENCES. Referring to the recent Telegraphic conference at home, a contemporary gives the

This conference is the seventh of its kind The first was held at Paris as far back as 1855. followed in 1853 by another at Brussels. On both these occasions, the Governments interested comprised only Germany. Austria, France, and Belglum. The charges for telegrams from one country to another were at this time heavy and complicated France, for example, was divided into no less than ten zones, and the French share on a message to or from another country was no less than 11 francs per zone. 1885 another conference was held at Paris when the following Governments joined the International Convention :- Denmark, Greece, Holland, Italy, Norway, Portugal Russia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey. On this occasion very important measures were adopted. The zone system was abolished in favour of at most two rates for each country. The charges were greatly reduced, that for France, for example, being altered from a minimum of 14 and maximum of 15 francs to a mean of 3 francs per 20-word telegram. At the Vienna Conference of 1868 additional d-legates were present from India and Persia, and the charge for a 20-word message from England to India was reduced from £5 to £2-17; only, however, to be raised to £4,10 at a sub-conference convened at Berne shortly afterwards, in consequence of the lower tariff being found insufficient to enable the Red Sea and Indo-European Telegraph Companies to make both ends meet. This rate again was lowered by the Rome Convention of 1872 to £4. The Rome Conference, having been the first beld after the control of the telegraphs in Great Britain passed into the hands of the Government, was attended by a British delegate, and here for the first time the more important telegraph companies were so far represented as to be allowed to take part in the discussions, but not to vote on any question-a position which has been maintained at subsequent conferences, it being thought impossible, in view of the fact that upwards of two hundred millions of capital has been sunk by private enterprise in submarine cables, to ignore the claims of the companies to express their views on matters vitally affecting their interests. Next in order came the St. Petersburg Conference of 1875, at which India proposed and carried the important "word-tariff" in place of the 10-word unit with single word progression which had been introduced (also at India's instance) considerable opposition at the hands of the | can bear tobacco in the most moderate use telegraph companies, who feared that a of it. Under tobacco the heart seems diminution of their profits would result | rapidly to run down in power, and sloohol from such facilities for short messages; it is called for to whip it up again, also as it has, however, proved as successful during | seems. The fact is that the heart is not the past 31 years in respect of messages | the organ primarily concerned at all, but between Europe and Asia, that, as we learn | the minute vessels at the termination of from Reuter's telegram, the word rate is the arterial circuit. These minute vessels now about to be adopted by the more are under a nervous influence by which the Conservative European administrations. | passage of blood through them is regulated, The nature of the change agreed upon | and which influence is readily modified by regarding code language, as used in very refined causes acting through commercial telegrams, is not very clearly organic or emotional nervous centres. The indicated by Reuter. It was universally effect of tobacco on these minute vessels considered by telegraph administrations through the nervous system, is to cause that the abuse of the system demanded a contraction of them as a primary fact, so reducing the number of letters allowed in a | the heart labours to force on the supply of word; but the mere elimination of proper names from such codes, while entailing an immense amount of trouble on merchants in recasting their telegraphic ciphers, does not appear calculated, per se, to afford the

SIERRA LEONE AND THE-ROAD

desired relief to the telegraph.

The African Times of July 1st has the following remarks: -

The memorial mentioned in our Sierra Leone news expresses, we have no doubt the general sentiment and opinion of th people of Freetown. The Ordinance against which it is directed is one for the reimposition of a tax which had been abolished in 1872 under the enlightened government of Mr Pope Hennessy. That abolition was a most popular measure; the reimposition is correspondingly edious, and certainly, unless there be an adequate cause in the state of the revenue is injudi cious. The memorialists deny that the state of the revenue is such as to afford any justification of so hateful an impost. They affirm that the augmented Customs' duties, which affect nearly every imported and exported article, have been so productive that there are ample funds for making and keeping in repair the roads within the settlement in a more substantial manner than has been hitherto practised, without the imposition of any special tax for the purpose; and as we do not conceive Governor Rowe to be a wiser or more judicious Governor than Mr Pope Hennessy we do hope that the assurance given by the Secretary of State that "the memorial wil meet with due attention and consideration is something more, in this instance, than the ordinary stereotyped phrase. Ordinance of 1872 abolishing the tax, it was denounced as "unjust and oppres sive." What was unjust and oppressive in 1872 can scarcely be just and equitable in 1879. The official denunciation of 1872, confirmed by the approval of the then Secretary of State for the Colonies, cannot possibly be ignored by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach; and unless Go vernor Rowe and his Legislative Council can show overwhelming cause in favour of reimposing an "unjust and oppressive" tax, we can have little doubt that the re-exacting Ordinance will be disallowed. Any other course will be at least discourteous to the Earl of Kimberley, as well as to Mr Pope Hennessy; and if we were Secretary of State for the Colonies, we should not feel over-satisfied of the prudence of Governor Rowe in placing us before the horns of such a dilemma as the committing the said discourtesy, or administering to him the rebuke of disallowing his Ordinance:

CHINESE have invested \$100,000 in mining apparatus, on the John Day, near making one sweep a week, and have fourteen have at least five more this season. The amount of lumber used by them during the season is over 400,000 feet. . There are not less than 600 Chinamen at work on the claims below John Daytown, and more are

CHLORAL, OPIUM AND OTHER NARCOTICS.

Dr. B. W. Richardson contributes an instructive article on "Chloral and other Narcotics" to the July number of the Coutemporary Review. The use of chloral as an indulgence has become so common, and is so injurious, that it is now a recognised disease under the name of chloralism. The properties and effects of chloral are very similar to those of the mandragora of the ancients, so much so that they may be counted practically as the same. The effects are so pernicious that Dr. Richard son, who has made a special study of the properties and uses of chloral, says that if chloral hydrate cannot be kept for use within its legitimate sphere as a medicine to be prescribed by the physician according to his judgment, and by him as rarely as possible, it were better for mankind not to have it at any price." He states, however that the habitual use of it among certain classes is steadily increasing.

He also states that in England, and especially in London, the use of absinthe is alarmingly increasing. It is made in France, and is a mixture of essence of wormwood, alcohol, and a few other ingredients, but is commonly adulterated with sulphate of copper, bine vitriol, &c. It is generally taken at first as a tonic, like bitters, but soon becomes a necessity, and according to Dr. Richardson, "a more consummate devil of destruction could be concected by the finest skill of science devoted to the worst purposes." He would have it brought under the control of the

sale of poisons Act. It is some satisfaction to be told that while the habitual use of chloral and absinthe is increasing in England, the assertion that has often been made that opium is increasingly used by the poorer classes in England, is incorrect. Dr. Richardson believes, on the other hand, that it is dying out. He emphatically denies the insinuation that total abstainers from alcohol frequently have recourse to opium or some other toxicant in its stead. He asserts that he never met an opium-eater in England who was an abstainer from alcohol, and that he never knew an abstainer from alcohol on whom rested a suspicion of indulging in opium.

may be interesting:-"Alcohols excite the mind and quicken the pulses before they depress. Tobacco does not in the strict sense excite, but depresses and scothes from the first, so that there are stages, which some persons always feel, when alcohol is antidotal to tobacco. blood until its own vascular system comes under the influence: then the stomach involuntarily contracts, and, after a time, the voluntary muscles, deprived of blood, convulse tremulously, or pass into active convulsions, as in tetanus. Alcohol, on the other hand, through its influence on nervous functions, relaxes the vessels of the minute circulation, sets free the heart, reduces the muscular power, and in every particular

counteracts the tobacco." It would be interesting to learn what proportion of the members of our total abstinence societies are smokers; and some abstainers who once both drank and smoked should be able to tell us whether they found the injurious effects of tobacco more palpable after they gave up their alcohol than

before.-Indian Statesman. WITHIN the present generation, and mainly during the present decade, nearly all the geographical problems left us by our adventurous ancestors have been solved; all the great lines of explorations have been taken up and worked out with a success that leaves to the future only the details to fill in. The North-west passage was completed more than a quarter of a century ago; the Australian interior has been crossed and recrossed within the past few years; several bright lines now break up the once mysterious darkness of the "Dark Continent ? the sources of the Nile have been traced, the course of the Congo all but laid down; the Russians have filled up many important blanks in Central Asia; there is now no mystery to speak of for geographers on the North American continent, and none of any magnitude on the South; even the great outlines of the ocean-bed have been charted, and now, at last, after a struggle begun more than 300 vears since, the North-east passage has been made with an ease that makes one wonder why it was not done long ago. A matterof-fact Swedish professor has shown that, this long-sought-for passage to "Far Cathay" is a question of only a few weeks. Of Arctic feats there now remains only the "dash at the Pole," and that the North Pole will be reached mooner or later there can be no doubt .- London Times.

in the conviction that in no case can the impression on the English army as the stakes pay for the candles. reflection in a mirror.

THE CATHOLIC MISSION IN TIBET. The following letter from Mgr. Felix Biet, Vicar-Apostolle of Tibet, has reached India :-

"Every year a Tibetan ouravan composed of inhabitants of Lhassaland Trachilumbo (eight stages from Lhassa) arrives at Tatslenlou in the month of May, to barter with the Chinese. The caravan, which averages 800 mules and from two to three hundred men, barters furs, lynx, fox, and wolf skins, lamb and sheep skins, and about 400 loads of wool, for bricks of tes. This year the caravan musters only 400 beasts, and brings no wool at all. The furs and skins, too, are double their former price. The Chinese are rather put out, and ask the reason. Henceforth, reply the Tibetann, we intend selling our wool and part of our furs to the So-po (Mongols), who again sell them to the Orousso (Russian). We have not so far to go as to Tatalenion, and we get good prices. If it were not that we want tea from Tatsienlou, we shall not come again to barter with you."

"It is only eight days ago that the caravan arrived at Tatsienlou, and already Russian roubles are circulating in the bazar. I asked a Tibetan yesterday where all this new coin comes from. They are Orousso Tchrangka' (Russian coin), he answered. It is the caravan from Lhassa and Trachi-lumbo which brings them in considerable quantity to Tatsienlou. As the Tibetans do not bring fure enough for the amount of tea they require, they pay for the balance in Russian roubles.

His Lordship also mentions a scare among the Chinese Mandarins in Tibet, owing to an impression that the English were sending an expedition into the country.

The Pioneer, referring to the above letter, says it should serve to remind people of the pious devotion which has led these noble missionaries, through toil and suffering, in perils by the heathen and in the wilderness, to distant and dangerous Tibet.

Before now, communications have been received in India from these good missionaries. In 1859 they wrote to Bishop Bigandet: their letter reaching Rangoon via Yunnan and Bhamo in about ten months. Again in 1868, the late Jung Bahadur's mission to Pekin sent back with The following on alcohol and tobacco its despatches a letter from the missionaries to the British Resident in Nepal. The present-letter contains an interesting reference to Russia, whose roubles are becoming current in the Lhassa market.—Some five and twenty years ago, two catholic missionaries, MM. R. nan and Fage, established themselves in the valley of Bonga in Tibet, as remote a place, perhaps, as they could at a sub conference held at Vienna in 1873. Amongst those persons who are total have found in all Asia. They leased some This measure (the word-tariff) met with abstainers from alcohol, few are found who land for their mission house, and began to preach the gospel. After four years had passed, they were turned out of Bonga, and their house was burnt down. A treaty was made between China and France in 1861. and the French envoy at Pekin interceded for them; and being enabled to return to Bongs they renewed their labours. Before long they had converted five Tibetan villages to Christianity. More missionaries were sent from Europe, and the mission was flourishing. The Lama priests, however, were jealous of these successes; at their instigations three of the five villages were attacked, and the inhabitants beaten and carried away captives. One missionary was murdered, the rest had to fly for their radical change in the rules either by that the face of the person affected becomes lives into Szechuen and Yunnan. Amongst restricting the admissible languages or by pale and the surface of the body cold, while the fugitives were MM. A. and F. Biet. M. F. Bist, along with M. Desgodins (the auther of a work on Tibet published last year) fled with most of their native converts to Tsaka near Ta-tsin-leo in the Chinese province of Szechuen. M. F. Biet, no doubt, is the M naeigneur Felix Biet, Vicar Apostolic of Tibet, whose letter has reached

> "THEOPHRASTUS SUCH" Says :-- I never felt sufficiently meritorious to like being hated as a proof of my superiority, or so thirsty for improvement as to desire that all my acquaintances should give me their candid opinion of me. I really do not want to learn from my enemies. I prefer having none to learn from. Instead of being glad when men use me despitefully, I wish they would behave better and find a more amiable occupation for their brief intervals from business. In brief, after a close intimicy with myself for a longer period than I choose to remember, I find within me a permanent longing for approbation,

THE National Zeitung, in an able and

moderate article on the war at the Cape. may be said to fairly represent military and other opinion in Germany as to the struggle with and final overthrow of the Zulus. Referring to the jubilation of the English press at the re-establishment of the reputation of British arms by the victory at Ulandi, the above-mentioned journal remarks that it all depends on where the point of honour is sought. Had anyone maintained, it continues, that the previous disasters of the English troops were due to a want of personal bravery, or doubted that the English army was still able to acquire the mastery over a horde of naked and ill. armed savages, then, of course, Ulundi would have been a brilliant reply to Isandula; but to such foolish assertions even blind hatred did not allow itself to give way. What the English had to be reproached with (says the National Znitung) was simply this, that they did not maintain with a suitable ship, at the proper season, their military system in such a condition as a well-ordered State ought to enforce in every part of its administration. The journal characterises this deficiency as a cancer of long standing, and refers to the shameful disclosures as to army organisation which were made during the Orimean In the whole history of advertising no war, but which did not prevent English incident has probably occurred so curious soldiers from acquiring a glory by their as that which is now under daily observa- brilliant deeds of valour compared with tion. For several months past, and up to which the victory of Ulundi must not be this very day, an adverstisement has ap- named in the same breath. It then peared several times a week, and never proceeds, with no small patriotic pride, to occupying less than a column, consisting recount how Prince Albert, a German by solely of the words "Laugh and grow Fat," birth and breeding, was the first who, not-"Laugh and grow Fat," "Laugh and grow withstanding that his life was embittered Fat" and so on, repeated in one line under by the public suspicion of him, gave his another from the top to the bottom of the days and nights to seek out and remove the page. It is said that the Daily Telegraph | defects of the British army. Since his alone has already received no less than death, however, all efforts in this direction eleven hundred pounds for this single and seem to have been abandoned. The mysterious advertisement. And nobody manufacture of arms alone, thinks the can conjecture how the advertisers can National Zeitung, by reason of its technical possibly hope to recoup themselves for this character, appears to have something atenormous outlay. Indeed, no two people tractive in it for the English heart, and in Canyon City, Oregon. They take out at can agree as to what the advertisement the construction of huge guns. England it Beston, July 25.—William Hubbard and one sweep of the derrick from \$100 to \$500, means of can point to. "Laugh and grow admits, still stands first. But as to the Fat" can scarcely be the title of a forth- actual kernel of all war science—the perfect intoricated, last evening entered the laundry derricks in operation now, and expect to coming book or play. One man thinks it and individual development of soldiers forebodes the dismal apparition of another | the events of 1870 and 1871, from which it comic paper; another guesses it will prove might have learnt so much, and from which to have heralded some new patent medicine; other States have profited to such an exbut, as I said, no two people agree except tent, seem to have made as temporary an

POSTAL RATES.

(Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmis. packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised April 4th, 1879.) In the following Statements and Tables thet Rates are given in cents, and are, for

Le ters, per half ounce, for Books and Pa erns, per two ounces. Newspapers over four nunces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Cur-

tent may be paid either as Newspapers or Books. Commercial Papers signify such papers as, though Written by Hand, do not bear to admit of the title being readily inthe character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied music, do. Any of them in a Book Packet expose it to the higher charges stated be-

The sender of any Registered Article may accompany it with a Return Receipt on paying an extra fee of 4 cents.

The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers to Foreign Post Offices is 4 lbs. Patterns for such offices are limited to 8 ounces, and must not exceed these dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2

N.R. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, most foreign possessions in Asis, Japan, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritius, al N. America, Mexico, Salvador, Chili, Peru, The Argentine Republic. Jamaica, Trinidad, Guiana, Honduras, Labuau. Bermuda. French, Netherlands, Portuguese and Spanish Colonies.

Countries NOT in the Union. - The chief countries not in the Union are the Australasian Group.

Postage to Union Countries.

-General Rates, by any route :-8 cents per \under oz. Letters, Post Cards, 8 cents each. Registration, 8 cents. Newspapers, 2_cents each. Books and Patterns, 2 cents per 2 oz. Commercial Papers, 6 cents per 4 oz,

Exceptional rates, to the United Kingdom and Union Countries served through the United Kingdom via Brindisi only:—

Letters, 12 cents per 1 oz. Post Cards, 5 cents each. Registration, Newspapers, 4 cents each. Books and Patterns, 4 cents per 2 oz. Commercial Papers, 8 cents per 4 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries. -Aspinwall (N.R.), Bahamas, Guatemala (N.B.), Hayti (N.B.), New Granada (N.B.), Panama (N.R.), and Venezuela (N.R.);-Via San Via S. Hampton Via

Brancisco. or Marscilles. Brindisi

Letters,	12	30	34
Registration.	None.	8	8
Newspapers,	4	4	6
Books & Patter		ē.	8
Bolivia, Cos	ta Rica	(N.B.), 4	Ecuador
(N.R.), Nicaragu	a (N.B.):-		
Letters,	20	30	. 34
Newspapers,	4	4	6
Books & Patter	ns, 12	6	8
Registration,	8	None.	None.
Hawaiian Kir	igdom :	at a s	
Letters,	12	12	16
Registration,	None.	None.	None.
Newspapers,	4*	4	6
Books & Patter	ns, 6*	6	. 8
W. Indies (e.	cept as a	bove). Pr	Araonav.
Uruguay :-			
Letters,		30	34
Newspapers,		4	6
Books & Patter	D#.	6	8

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji Natal, Cape, St. Helens, Ascension. Letters, by Contract Packet 24; by Priate Ship 12, Registration, 8; Newspapers, Books and Patterns, 4.

Registration.

o British & Union)

West Indies only,

* A small extra charge is made on delivery.

Local and Town Postage,	Letters.	Registration.	Newspapers.	Bka. & Pttns. Per 2 oz.
Within any Town or Settle- nent, or between Hongkong,		*		the Art
Canton, and Macao, in either		7		
irection	2	8	2	2
Between any other two of		3	`	27.3
he following places (through British Office) viz.:—Hong-				
cong, Macso, Ports of China	٠.			
nd Japan, Bangkok, Coolin		-		
China, Tonquin, and the Phi-		. *	2.4	
ppines, by Private Ship	4	8	2	2
Between the above by Con-	4			100
ract Mail,	8	8	2	2

Any publication fulfilling the conditions eresiter named can pass as a newspaper. The conditions are as follows :-

r in great part of political or other news. r of articles relating thereto, or to other topics, with or without advertiseoents.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at stervals of not more than 31 days, and oust be printed on a sheet or sheets unitched.

must be printed at the top of the first page. and the whole or part of the title and the date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

or in great part of matter like that of a kinds. newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unstitched; or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrative of articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a

book packet of the same weight. The postage must be prepald either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed

the newspaper is treated as a letter. Every newspaper must be so folded,

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter. No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in

length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters) photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, do., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c. be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually

Circulars, -i.e., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, -may also be sent by

appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers,

&c. must not be sent as a separate packet.

Rut a book-packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise) unless it be a circular-letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, pustage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorised to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, etc., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book-packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

PATTERNS. They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature. and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mereuse as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to bond fide trade patterns or sumples of merchandise. Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual pat-

terns or samples, are not admissible. Patierns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends. and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. Samples of seeds, drugs, and such like art cles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind, -but such articles only, -may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds &c., in bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags or 1st. The publication must consist wholly Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office is, of course, applicable to the Pattern Post; and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as untit for the Post, viz : Metal boxes, porcelain and China, fruit, vegetables, bunches

3rd. The full title and date of publication | of flowers, cuttings of plants, spure, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, acids of various kinds, curry combs, copper and steel en-4th. A supplement must consist wholly graving plates, and confectionery of all

> Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples. Indigo cannot be sent to any place.

> To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, &c., up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packets, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters-except those to and through Australia-from 11.10 A.M. to 11.30 A.M. Each letter must bear a late fee of 18 cents extra postage.

> A similar supplementary Mail is made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being receivedfrom 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee is also 18 cents.

Miscellaneous Notices.

Local Delivery.

1. All correspondence posted before .m. on any week day for addresses in Victoria will be delivered the same day, and generally within two hours, unless the delivery should be retarded by the Contract

2. Invitations, &c., can generally be delivered within Victoria at the private houses of the addressess rather than at places of business, if a wish to that effect be expressed by the sender, otherwise all correspondence is invariably delivered at the nearest place of business. (See Postal Guide, par. 103.)

8. Boxholders who desire to send Circulars, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, Cards, do., all of the same weight, to addresses in Hongkong, Bangkok, or the Ports of China and Japan, may deliver them to the Post Office unstamped, the postage being then charged to the sender's account. Each batch must consist of at least ten.

4. Boxholders may also send Patterns to the same places in the same way. Envelopes containing Patterns may be wholly closed if the nature of the contents be first exhibited or stated to the Postmaster General, as he may consider necessary, and approved by him. Printed Circulars may be inserted in such Pattern Packets.

Local Parcel Posts

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post between any of the British Post Offices in China or Japan, as well as to Macao, Pakhoi, Singapore, Penang, and Malacca. They must not exceed the following dimensions, 2 feet long, I foot broad, I foot deep, nor weigh more than 5lbs. The postage will be 20 cents per lb., which will include Registration. The parcels may be wholly closed if they bear this special endorsement, PARCEL, CONTAINING NO LETTER, but any parcel may be opened by direction of the Postmaster General.

2. The following cannot be transmitted Parcels insufficiently packed or protected. or liable to be crushed (as bandboxes, &c.) Glass, Liquids, Explosive substances. Matches, Indigo, Dyestuffs, Ice, Meat, Fish, Game, Fruit, Vegetables, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or likely to become offensive or injurious in transit.

8. Parcels will as a general rule be forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case the number of parcels is such as to retard other correspondence. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, but the system of Registration will secure the senders against any but a very remote probability of loss. -

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a Parcel Post to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

Mails exchanged with Manila and Saigon.

The Philippine Islands being now admitted into the General Postal Union, it follows that all paid correspondence received | tered packet can be traced through its whole from Manila in the mails will be delivered free by this Office, and that all paid correspondence sent to Manila in the mails should be delivered free there.

provides that " Neither the senders nor the the machinery of the Department is not addressees of letters and other postal arranged with a view to such transmission. packets shall be called upon to pay, either By law, the Post Office is not responsible In the Country of Origin, or in that of for the safe delivery of registered packets: Destination, any tax or duty other than " the recognized rates levied (in the case of paid correspondence) by the despatching account. Sent in unregistered letters, valu-Office. It is hoped that any extra charge, able articles are exposed to risk, and offer a or apparently extra charge, will at once be temptation which ought not to be created brought to the notice of the proper and the Department cannot in any way authorities, in either Colony.

letters sent outside the mails. These will always be charged on arrival in Hongkong and probably the Manila Office will adopt

the same course. Complaints are sometimes received of extra charges on correspondence exchanged between this Colony and Saigon, but it is believed it would be found in all cases that the letters, &c., had been sent loose. Any Foreign stamps on loose corre-

spondence are obliterated in this Office.

Indian Correspondence.

Unpaid Letters are not received for the Indian Mail Packets, The Pre-payment of correspondence for the Straits, India, Ceylon, and Aden is com-

pulsory by whatever opportunity it is forwarded. Registration to Bangkok. Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General for Siam has been good enough to make

usual charge of 8 cents,

arrangements by means of which correspon-

dence can be Registered to Bangkok, at the

Soldiers' and Sailors' Letters. Privates in H. M. Army or Navy, Noncommissioned Officers, Army Schoolmasters (not superintending or First Class) or Schoolmistresses may send half-ounce letters to the United Kingdom via Southampton

But not Warrant Officers, vis., Assistant Engineer, Gunner, Boatswain, or Carpenter.

by British Packet, for one penny; or via Brindisi by British Packet for three-pence. Hongkong stamps will prepay this class of correspondence exactly the same as Imperial

Soldiers' and Sailors' letters are, however, charged as ordinary letters if they do not conform to the following regulations :-1. Not to exceed half an ounce. No double letiers are allowed.

2. If from a Soldier or Sallor, his class or description must be stated in full on the letter, and the commanding Officer must sign his name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

8. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

Mails for the United Kingdom, &c. by French Packet.

Under instructions from the London Post Office, the Mails for the United Kingdom which have hitherto been forwarded via Marseilles, will henceforth be forwarded via Naples, an it is understood that a gain of twelve hours results from the adoption of this route.

As it would be extremely inconvenient to divide the mail, and no practical advantage would result from doing so, all correspond ence intended for the United Kingdom by French Packet will be sent via Naples, even though marked via Marseilles.

An impression appears to prevail that correspondence for the Mediterranean stations, Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus, the Levant, Turkey, &c., can be forwarded only by British Packet. It can be forwarded also by French Packet, and if so forwarded generally arrives a week earlier than if it had been detained for the British Mail,

The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-sending, or mis-delivery of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered), nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.

To guard against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers; and even with this precaution no fragile article should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several times; that it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in the mail bag; and that, whenever the bag has in the course of its transmission to be transferred by means of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury is much increased.

No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public. A Postmaster may, however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it is would disapprove of his doing so.

Postmasters are not allowed to return any letter or other packet to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor are they authorised to demand change and when money is paid at a Post Office. whether as change or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed

from the counter. Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby impeded.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so scaled but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all auch cases, to use either wafers or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a regiscourse; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless large sums of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through Article IX of the Postal Treaty of Berne | the post, even if the packet be registered; as though any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict undertake the safe conveyance of such The above does not apply in any to loose packets. All inland or colonial letters, therefore, which contain coin, and all Settlements). inland letters which contain watches or jewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a double registration fee of eightpence in addition to the ordinary postage; and any such letters which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail for which they are. posted are detained for the next despatch. Even if the letter do not contain any article of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very important, be registered.

> Most countries to which Hongkong forwards Correspondence having joined the General Postal Union or being probably about to do so, it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

> 1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, iewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs

of Patterns of dutiable articles, unless the entertained. quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value. 3. The limits of weight allowed are as

Books and Papers-to British Offic a, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, do, 4 lbs. Patterns-to British Offices, 5 lbs. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, da. 8 0%

follows :--

PARCELS.—The public is reminded that, there is no such thing as Parcel Post to Europe, &c. Much trouble and disappointment is caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable trifles through the Fans, Curios, Articles of Dress Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having often spent more in Postage than would have paid the freight by steamer. refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

PATTERNS. - Some difficulty is experienced in obtaining a general understanding of what is a Pattern. It is a bond fide sample of goods which the sender has for sale, or of goods which he wishes to order. It is to consist of the smallest possible quantity compatible with shewing what the goods are, and must have no intrinsic value.

To provide means of remitting small sums of money to or from this Colony anti between the Ports of China and Japan, the Postmasters and Agents of this Office will in future be allowed (but not required) to purchase Hongkong Postage Stamps from foreign residents.

Between Hongkong and Shanghai, or Deering, Wm. H. 1 Hongkong and Yokohama, however, in either direction, Money-Orders must be

The Stamps tendered for sale must not Frescoen, M. N. 1 exceed \$50 in value, must be perfectly clean, in good condition, and in strips of at George, Hyrapiel 1 least two, as no separate Stamps will be purchased. They must be presented per- Grinter, Walter 1 sonally or accompanied by a note.

The Postmaster or Agent may postpone purchasing if his public funds in hand are not sufficient, and he will refuse to purchase in any case which appears doubtful or auspicious. He is allowed to charge Commission of one per cent on all Stamps purchased.

Indemnity for the Loss of a Registered Letter, The following Regulations as to the Indemnity to be paid in certain cases on

the loss of Registered correspondence have been made by His Excellency the Governor under Ordinance 10 of 1876, Section XII. The Post Office is not legally responsible for the safe delivery of Registered correspondence, but henceforth it will be pre-

pared to make good the contents of such

correspondence lost while passing through

the Post, to the extent of \$10, in certain cases, provided :--1. That the sender duly observed all the conditions of Registration require. 2. That the letter was securely enclosed

in a reasonably strong envelope. 3. That application was made to the Postmaster General of Hongkong mediately the loss was discovered, the envelope being invariably forwarded with

such application unless it also is lost. 4. That the Postmaster General is satisfied that the loss occurred whilst the correspondence was in the custody of the British Postal administration in China, that it was not caused by any fault on the part of the sender, by destruction by fire, or shipwreck, nor by the dishonesty or negligence of any person not in the employment of the

Hongkong Post Office. 5. No compensation can be paid for mere damage to fragile articles such as portraits watches, handsomely bound books, &c. which reach their destination, although in a broken or deteriorated condition.

Money Order Regulations.

1 .- Money Orders on the United King dom and the Straits Settlements are issued at Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama. Shanghai and Yokohama also issue on Hongkong and vice versa. 2.—Small sums may be remitted between

Stamps. 3.-Many Money Orders are supplied to residents at the smaller Ports in this way, An application for an order* is filled up, and is enclosed with a stamped, directed, and unsealed envelope to the Postmaster at the nearest issuing office. The application must be accompanied with the full amount | Coosluder, s.s. (including commission) in cheque, postage Cores stamps, or other equivalent of cash, and a Coronilla little margin should be left for variations of exchange. The Postmaster issues the order, sends it on in the envelope, and returns the change, if any, by first opportunity, with a receipt for the letter, if it

tures of the mails. 4.-No order must exceed £10, or include any fraction of a penny. Orders will Forward be drawn at the current rate of the day! Frank Morrison and paid at the rate of the day when the advice arrived.

The commission is as follows:-Orders on the United Kingdom, Up to £2..... 18 cents. £5......36 ,, £7..... 54 ,,

, £10......72 ,, Local Money Orders (including Straits

Up to \$25......15 cents. 50.....30 ,, 5.-Lists of Money Order Offices in the

United Kingdom may be consulted at Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama. 6.—Names must be given in full (except when there is more than one Christian name) but the name of the Payce need not be given if the order be crossed (as cheques

through a Bank, and may afterwards be specially crossed to any Bank. 7 .- No order can be paid till the Payee | Chamber's Journal. have signed it in the proper place. An Christian Week. order can be transferred to another office on payment of an additional commission. In case of loss of an order, necessity for Dagbladet. stopping payment, or the like, application

are crossed). It can then be paid only

should be made to the nearest Money Order Office for instructions. 8.-If the order be not presented within six months an additional commission will be charged; if not within twelve months, the money will be forfeited. When the 2. This Regulation prohibits the sending order is once paid no further claim can be

relative to it has been received.

dom is in force at Shanghai.

Inverness Courier. 9.—No order can be paid until the advice

Gitanilla

Golwan

Golwyn

Helena

Harrington

Hazel Holma

Glamorganshire

Hattie E. Tapley 5

Made out on a printed form which is supplied + Local Orders on Shanghai are drawn at 2 per

cent. premium in all cases. A fixed dol-

lar rate for drawing on the United King-

POST OFFICE NOTICE. Unclaimed Correspondence. September 12, 1879.

Lets. Pap. Lete, Pap. Arderm, H. M. Macleod, A. H. 1 Azavedo, Joho 1 Mangeot, M. Massey, Mr Bainbridge, Rev. 1 Mather, H. L. Baller, Mrs McCartee, Dr. 1 bk. Barker, G. McDonald, D. N. 3 Bavanclica, F. McGregor, Miss 1 Bellanoiva, A. McGregor, Mr Bossert, Albert Moreliouse. Boyle, E. R. Noyes W. Braithwaite, Capt. Morrison. Thos R.1 Morton & Co., 1 Messrs British Empire. Proprietor of Murphy, P. card O'Brien Timothy 1 Bourbon, Chas. Buchanan, Wm.) Palmeira, Dolores 1 Engineer Phillips, R. M. Cabelder & Co.,) Plantero, Sr. Juan 1 Primavesi, A. 6 Ching (Seaman) 1 Quong Wong - 1 regd. Colby, Mrs Guon Comish, Robt. Raoust, Moner. J.1 Renoul, C. E. Condey, Charles 1 Rizzo, Sigr. G. 1 Daniels, Thos. Roza, Filomena 1 Rushbrook, A. Sam Yik Downey, Thos. G. 1 Santos, Marcelino1 Ennes, John Shang Wea Chong I regd. Falkoner, Hy. Sherwood, Mr 1 Fonsing, Louis Silva, Jose F'co. 1 Smith, Farral W. 1 Gardner & Co. 1 Smith, Thos. F. 2 Schelkely, T. 1 Sonenblick, J. M. 1 Geyer, May Sorab, J. Grossberger & Co.2 regd. Stanford, B. R. 2 bks. Haas, Alexander 1 Stout. Dr. 19 Summers, Harry 1 Hartman, J. Talcott, Mrs G.C. 1 Hi Chuen Tan Beng Tek Tan Pak Chua Joo Ho Liong Khoo Bee Chong 1 Taylor, Wm. Kerr card Trannack, Rev. Klovekorn. Van Brenit, F. B. 1 Knipers, T. H. Vernon, H., Kohler, Robert (Opera Co.): [Kong Woh Sing 1 regd. Warren, J. J. 1 Williams, G.A.P. 1 Legg, John Chs. 4 Woodlief, Miss J Leonard, Clarence 2 Lofholm, N. Lilla Lone, J. Yam Kow Lumley, J. Zaire, Moner.

Detained for Postage.

Koo Kum, shop G. Y. M. G. A. I letter 24 cents to pay. Honolulu Sandwich Islands

For Merchant Ships.

Lets. Pap Abbey Cowper Hermina: Hibernia Homewood Hopeful Alexander Jane Avery Newton Jessie Jamieson Annie Westen John C. Munro Jules Dufaure Aurora Kaisow -Ban Les Karo, s.s. Bathlor Kim Yong Tye Beandtha Lancashire Witch! Bell of Oregon Large Belloner Martha Davis Belted Will Benjamin Ayman I Bertie Biglow Memnon Black Watch 3 Miriam Bua Cano Nardoo Callao Neliemiah Gibson4 Candaca Nettie Merryman 2 Canton N. Boynton I regd. N. Pendelton Orinoco Patterdale, s.s. 1 I regd. Charity Pegasus, s.s. Charmer Pendragon Penrith City of Santi-Petrel, s.s. Pilgrim the other Ports by means of Postage Clan Alpine 2 Pompero Prima Donna Clara Babuyan Prosperity Claverhouse, s.s. 7 Pym Queen of England1 Clurn Queen of India 2 Coldingham Queen Pumis R. M. Hayward 1 Rifleman Royer of the Seas 5 Sourabaya Packet1 Southern Cross Crossfield Sunbeam, s.s. Spartan Star of the South 1 Drumelog E. M. Young Stonewall Jackson I Elizabeth. Steveiot 4 were to be registered, as it always should Nicholson Strathmore Care should be taken to send these Esmeralda 🗼 Sydenham applications in time, as the Money Order Syria, s.s. Offices close some hours before the depar-Falcon Taunton Ferntower, s.s. *1 Thingvalla, s.s. Fiery Cross Thomas Fletcher? Three Brothers Tigre . Twilight Undannted Gartwin Gauntlet Unding.

For H. M. Ships, &c.

Vale of Doon

Vanguard

Young Siam

Yuen Alon

Zephyr.

Vesuvius

Victory

Wero

Lets. Pap Books, etc. without Covers.

Amsterdammer. Army and Navy Gazette. Australasian Trade Review. Bahutte. Bullionist. Cassel's Family Magazine. Colburn's U. S. Magazine. Durant & Co.'s Public Sale. Ekkeherd. Evans Sons & Co.'s Price Current. Familien Register. Gacetta de Madrid. Herman Aarona (Cards),

Law Magazine and Review. Liverpool Weekly Mercary. Norddentsche Allgemeine Zeitung?

Marine Verordnungs Blatt. North British Agriculturist. Overland Mail Register der Abbeldungen. Russian Fashion Paper. Times (Weekly). Weekly Dispatch,

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong above are marked h., near the Kowloong shore k., and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked c., in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section. 1. From Green Island to the Gas Works. 2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office. 4. From Harbour Master's to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf. 6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard. 7. From Naval Yard to the Pier. 8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor-	Captain.	Flag (Rig		Tons.	Date of		Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers					. 4					e
Albay	5 b	F. Ashton	Brit.	etr.	366	Sept.	10	Douglas Lapraik & Co.		15th inst.
Atholl	8 0	Thomson	Brit.	str.	922	Sept.	10	leo. R. Stevens & Co.	Australian Ports	, ,
Bombay China	2 h		Brit.	str.	749	Feb.	12	Kwok Acheong		
China	5 c	Ackermann	Ger.	str	648	Sept.		Siemssen & Co.	Shanghai	
City of Peking	ő k	Berry	Amer.		5079	-	2	P. M. S. S. Co	Y'hama & San F'cisco	
Danube	2 h	Clanchy	Brit.	str.	1	ept.		Yuen Fat Hong	Bangkok	loth inst.
Douglas	5 h	Voung	Brit	str.			12	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Coast Ports	16th inst.
Esmeralda	k d	Calbot	Brit.	Btr.				Russell & Co.	Manila	15th inst.
Fame	6 h	Stonani	Brit	str.	117	****		H.K. & W'poa Dock Co.	451114154501014466	Tug Plying
Japan	5 h	Gardner	Brit	str.		Sept.		David Sassoon, Sons & Co.	S'pore, Calcutta, &c.	17th, 3 p.m.
Ningpo	4 0	Com	Brit	str.				Siemasen de Co.	Shanghai	To-day
Norna	3 0	Love	Brit	str.				Kwok Acheong	***************************************	Cos'tan Dock
Paladín				str.				Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Pernambuco		Harde	Reli	str.	0514	Sept.		Melchers & Co.	***************************************	Sanda' Slip
Priam				str.	A 24 A 240			Butterfield & Swire	London, &c.	To-day
Sea Gull	0 1.	Harden	A man					China Tradera' Insurance Co.		
					2024	Jant	12	Messageries Maritimes	Marselles, &c.	16th inst.
Sindh	0.0	Donnier	Tol.	str.	1004	Sept.	12	Meseageries Maritimes	Yokohama	Mails
Fibre	0 0	Dealer	DED.	Btr.	1069	Sont.	5	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	S'pore, Calcutta, &c.	
Venice	O D	MaDan 11	Drll,	BLT.	000	goh.	10	Kwok Acheong	Swatow	To-morrow
Yottung	Zb	Occupant	Drit.					Russell & Co.	Holhow, &c.	Sands' Slip
Zephyr	***	Connor	orit.	str.	*****	50000	•	LIMBOAL OF CV		- with
		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1					1			4
Sailing Vessels		4	1.					Vand & Ca	New York	
Adelaide Norris	4 0	Woodward	Amer.	bqe.		Aug.	TI	Vogel & Co.	Hamburg	3-
Agnes Muir	. 4 k	Lowe	Brit.	Bh.		A HILL	20	Meyer & Co.		Wanchai Pie
Alexander Yeats	,.	Dunham	Uanad	. sh.	1998	sept.	0	P. & O. S. N. Co.	****************	TY ALECTIAL E. 10
Alva	. 3 k	Souza	Port.	Bh.	632	Aug.	31	Brandao & Co.	Diese	
Anna Bertha	4 k	Krausa	Ger.	bqo.	468	Aug.	26	Siemssen & Co.	Hiogo	100
Antioch	$.3 \epsilon$	Weeks	Amor.	bqe.	646	Aug.	7	Vogel & Co.	San Francisco	4 3 4
Bua Pan	. 2 (Muller	Siam.	Bb.	575	Aug.	31	Yuen Fat Hong		E C 1
Chocola	.41	Kennett	Brit.	bge.		July	21	Adamson, Bell & Co.	**************	For Sale
Claro Babuyan	4 1	Polson	Brit.	bae.	308	Sept.	11	Chong Woo		
Ebenzer	4	Miller	Brit. 3	m. ec.	319	Aug.	24	Melchers & Co.	Mentein	
Echo	6	Tozar	Brit.	bae.		Aug.	27	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Newchwang	
Edward Barrow	4	Rich	Brit.	bae.		Tune	26	Vogel & Co.	Hamburg	
Elizabeth Childs	E I	Lindharah	Brit.	haa	1			Wieler & Co.	Newchwang	7.0
Ernst	21	Hibbiand	Cor 3	m ac		Sent.	3	Wieler & Co.	Newchwang	Cleared
Weight and a service of the service	- 2	. DAA.	A may	hae		Ang.	24	Russell & Co.		
Excelsion	0 1	Date	Clon	bas	940	Sent	13	Carlowitz & Co.	Tientsin	
Faugh Balaugh	4 1	KRU10 Man	. oer.	bage.		Tule	11	Russell & Co.	New York	}
Fred. P. Litchfield	9 1	paiding,	. Amer.	base	1	Sont	11	Siemssen & Co.	Tientsin	1 0
Friedrich Perthes	. 4	Walter	Orer.	bqe.	1	Sant	12	Siemasen & Co.	Cape Town	-
Gylding	9 1	K Winther	Uau.	bg.		Sont	11	Wieler & Co.		
Hans	3	k Moult	Ger.	oge.			_	Wieler & Co.	Foochow and Cape	
Hermann	4	Schmidt	. Ger.	pqe.	1050	Aug.		Vogel & Co.	The state of the s	
Highlander	41	Hutchinson	. Amer	. SD				Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Newchwang	
Hongkong	. 4	k Oom	Ger. 3	m, ec	219	Aug			New York	
J. A. Borland	. 4	c Kent	. Amer	, pde		July		Vogel & Co.	LION LOLL	
Jacobine	4	k Bang	. Ger.	pde		Sept.		Siemasen & Co.	Newchwang	
Jessie McDonald	7	c Stott	. Brit.	3m.sc		Aug.		Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		04
John Potta	7	c MacPherson	Brlt.	bqe	374	Aug.		Butterfield & Swire	Sydney	
Jules Dufaure	4	k Willigen	, Brit.	bqe	434	Aug.	20	Tan Keng Ho	F 3	
Kalaja	4	c Roos	. Rues.	-bge	. 690	Aug.	18	Vogel & Co.	London	
Krung Thep	. 2	k Dührssen	. Siam.	bge	. 488	Aug.	31	Siemssen & Co.	Newchwang	
Lota	3	k Dudfield	. Brit.	bqe	472	Sept.		Kwong Him Wo		
Margrethe	4	k Thiesen	Gor.	bge	. 857	Sept.	_	Wieler & Co.		1
Monte Rosa	4	k Carter	Amer	. sh	. 1313	June	18	Vogel & Co.	New York	
Norman Court	7	c Dunn	Brit.	bqe		Sept.		Turner & Co.		
Orange Grove	7	c Lonemuir	Brit	bae		Sept.	10	Russell & Co.	-	
Promovitor	2	o Hoff	Sam	bae	476	Aug.	12	Chinese ·	Bangkok (Cleared
Prosperity	2	l Collie	Reit	3m.sc	340	Sept.	13	Choong Woo		(a.1)
Sir Lancelot	7	a Drokovskow	Brit	has	886	Aug.		Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Company Desires		L Washin	Dute	h hae		Aug.		Eduard Schellhass & Co.		30
Sourabaya Packet .	4	A Hallmann	Gar	has		Ang.		Melchers & Co.		
Spica	2	o Riolida	Quit.	ah	704	Aug.	2	B Douglas Lapraik & Co.		1
Star of China	5 · f	h Clauch	A mon	, al-	1000	Sent		Russell & Co.		8 1
Pinmatra		RECHOUGH ASSESSED		P DI	TOOO	Ano	. 2	Vogel & Co.	London	
Tooweomba		e Kirkpatrick .	O	pqe			-	1 Vogel & Co.	Hamburg	1
Triton	4	K Langen	Dut.	bqe			-	6 Siemssen & Co.		, .
Vesta	3	K Kuige	Dutc	n bde	417		-	1 Melchers & Co.		
Werra	5		Ger.			100				1
Young Siam	3	o Benedicttin .	Slam	. al	1. 701	Sept	•	6 Order		
	1		1					. 5	4	1
WHAMPOA			23 **					1 1		
Florence Nightingale	. 1	McIntyre	Brit	bq	464	Aug.		Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Chefoo	1.0
THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE	e l	Schiphorst		BC				8 Eduard Schellhass & Co.	Tientsin	

Men-of-war in Hongkong Marbour.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor-	Flag.	Olass,	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Egeria Li Tai Meeanee Sheldrake Sun-kee Vencedora Victor Emanuel	3 k 6 k 6 h Jar.Sl. K. D.	British Annamese British British Chinese Spanish British	steam sloop man-of-war military hospital gunboat gunboat man-of-war Commodore's flag-ship	794 2060 2591 455 180	4 5 20	120 60 60	Aug. 14 June 10 Sept. 5 June 23 Aug. 5	LtCom. M. L. Bridges

HONGKO	NG, N	IACAO AND STEAMERS	CANTON RIVER	CHINE		N-VESS ATERS		CANTON
Name.		Captain.	Owners.	Name. An-lan Chen-jul	Tons. 221 80	Guns.	H. P.	Commander. J. Godail A. Walker
Ichang Kin Shan Kiu Kiang Powan Sir J. Jeejeebhoy	700 457 617 1890 184	Ogston Cary Benning, A. Hoyland	H., C. & M. Sboat Co. Kwok Acheong	Chen-to Ching-on Ching-po Chun-tung	221 120 180 150 80	7 2 6 2 4	70 40 60 40 20	Stewart Chinese Admiral Chun Ti Hu Read
Spark Tung Ting White Cloud Yotaai	140 314 280 180	Lefavour Degen Browne	H., C. & M. S. boat Co. C. M. S. N. Co. H., C. & M. S. boat Co. Kwok Acheong	Peng-chou-hai Quang-on Shen-chi Sul-tsing Tching-tsing	120 180 160 180	4 5 4 6	120 40 60 60	C. H. Palmer Li Ping Tye J. H. Wade J. B. Murray Bessard
	- 7			Toing-wing	100	8	40	Ching

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

Chinese

Chinese

Chinese

Chinese

British

Chinese British

Russian

British

British

Chinese

French

	2000	O Man		
.1	T .		er 6, 1879.	Kinng ching
		MERCHAN	T STRAMER.	Kiang-foo
	Cassandra	*	for London	Kiang-kwan
	Haeting	in te	for Shanghai	Kiang-tung
	Norden		for London	Kung Wo
	ME	CHANT 6	AILING VESSELS.	Lee-yuen
(e)	Breman	1.0	for Tientsin	*Ningpo
. 3	Cella	,	for Melbourne	Nishni Novgorod
	*Gylding		for Cape Town	Paokong
	Irazu		for Tientsin	Patterdale
	Tracu			Pantah
	4 14 17		OF-WAR.	*Priam
Sec. 1	Lapwing		H. M. gunboat	Sarpedon
	Ling Feng		Chinese cruiser	*Sindh
	6 65			Tahyew
		W TAT OF	ANGULANDA	
	RHILLIM		ANGHAI HARBOUR.	Tokio Maru
	4	Septem	ber 4, 1879.	
2 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	MERCHAN	T STEAMERS.	W. C. de Vries
4	*China		German	Wenchow
	Chin-tung		Chinese	Wuhu
	Crusader		British	MERCHANT SA
	Fuh-wo		British	Amathyst
1.1.	Guy Mann	ering	British	Benclutha
1 .	A. 30		T) 1.1	C.D. C

Danish

Chinese

Chinese

British

H. C. Orsted

Hae an

Indus

Hae-san

FOOCHOW SHIPPING IN PORT.

Chinese British Japanese British British British AILING VESSELS. for New York Amathyst Benclutha American barque British barque Caller Ou Christian German schooner * Since left port, or arrived at Hongkong.

BAILING VESSELS. Conrad Henrich German barque British ship Endymion Siamese barque Foochow for London Halloween British barque Hedvig German schooner Johann Heinrich British barque Joyce Phillips Slamese brig Kimsoonhoat British ship Leander German barque Magellan Mikado British ship British barque Oscar Vidal for London, &c. Pelho German barque for London, &c. Pelham British brig British barque Presto German barque Sine British barque Snowdon German barque Ta-lee German barque Therese Behn French barque Veteran British ship White Adder MAN-OY-WAR. Chinese cruiser Kua Haing H. M. gunboat Lily Modeste

Morge Sobol

Ray,

Rosch,

Book Fish,

H. M. corvette

Russian gunboat

Russian gunboat

石狗公

HONGKONG MARKET PRICES. Shark young, Corrected to Saturday, September 13th, 1879. At 1085 Cash per Dollar Mexican. Salt Flah, Parca. Highest. Lowest. Cash. Chinese Names. Skate, Shrimps, Butcher Meat. Snapper, Bacon, English, . Soles, Fresh 250 220 Ame. Sugar cured ,, Tench, 200 ' 180 Turbot, Beef, sirloin and prime cut, cy. Beef Corned. White Bait, 150 140 Whiting, 90 Soup, 150 140 Bullooks' Brains Alourites, 300 270 Tongue, fresh, each 300 corned .. 700 750 Chestnuts, 130 120 Carrambola, Citron, Green, 60 CTTTEOCO. Corrants, . . Tripe (undressed), catty 牛仔頭脚 Calves' Head and Fost, set Figs, Dried. 礼旗火腿 Hame, American, 金華火腿來路火腿 Chinese, English Guava, Mutton Chop, Pigm' Obitlings, 猪雞 猪心 Musk Melons, 猪肝 120 110 鹹猪肉 Papaw, Pears, Punti, Fat or Lard, Sheeps' Head, and Feet, set Persimons, . Kidneys, \$2. \$1.25 110 生羊油 110 100 Sweet Bread, Foultry. Tamarinds. Walnuts, 100 110 Eggy, Hen Fowls, 110 Asparagus 省城家兎 Brassica, Brinjals, . catty 火鷄乸 Carrots, 300 海鮮 Fish. 肚魚乾 per hundred 200 Cucumbers, Carp, Egg Plant, . 50 鹹鱖魚 Ginger, old, Crabs, 跌倒沙 海鰻 Eels, Congor Mint, . File Fish, Ukras, 大鮮魚 Frosh Fish, Large Frogs, Garoupa, 白蛤魚 Gudgeon, Gurnard, Haddock, Herringa, fresh King Urab, Labrus, . calty Purslane, Live Fish, Lobsters, . Scallions, Mullet, -Sesamum, Shalots. Parrot Fish, Spinach, Tarc. Tomatoes, 白鱠 120 110 Pomfret, White Pomfret, Black 明蝦 Prawns, 琵琶沙

Salmon, Canton, 鹹魚 90 左口魚 Turties, small, fresh water each Fraits, 60 - 50 Apples, California, 200 160 Tientsin, Bananas, fragrant, Canton, Custard Apples, . Grapes, Punti, Tientsin, 50 Lemone, China, Lichees Dried, . 250 Loong Ngan, Delol, . 40 Mandarin, ,, Mangosteen, Singapore, each 50 Mangoes, Manila, 80 Oranges, Canton, New, Small . Pine-apples, Punti, Plantains, common Fragrant, Pomegranates, Canton, each Prunez, Dried, Pumelo, Flat, Raisins, Muscatel, Water Chesnuts, com. 桂林馬蹄 Mandarin, ,, 菜蔬 Vegetables. 450 芽菜面豆 Beans, sprout, 豆角 白茶 紅茄 Cabbage, Canton, 紅蘿蔔 本地芹菜 Caleng, Chinese, 辣椒乾 新鮮花椒 加厘材料 Curry Stuff, English, . 35 35 Gourd, make 25 芥蘭茶 Green Sprouts 30 大羅蔔 唐人生來 來路生來 Horse Radish, Shanghai, 70 Lettuce, Chinese English 薄荷 毛茄 洋葱頭 Outons, Bombay 60 2) Paraley, Chinese, English, bunch 30 Macao, 上海白薯仔 Shanghai, new, ,, 猪仔茶 白蘿蔔仔 Radishes, White, . 20 25 30 20 18 15 12 25 20 Water Lily Roots, Water Caltrops,

G. ORLEY, Insceptor of Markets.

Printed and published by Guo. Murray Barn, at the Chic Mell Office, No. 2, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.